

England face exile from World Cup

Passport threat to thugs among tough proposals

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

England's participation in the 1990 World Cup was threatened yesterday when the Government unveiled a tough five-point plan to curb football hooliganism.

The plan includes the possibility of changing the law to empower courts to take away the passports of convicted football thugs and firm proposals to introduce national or club membership schemes to control ticket sales.

The package, warmly received by Conservative MPs and backed by the Labour front bench, was announced

by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, after a 75-minute meeting at Downing Street called and chaired by the Prime Minister.

Mr Hurd told reporters that the Government would raise the question of England's participation in international competitions with the relevant football authorities.

Later, Mr Colin Moynihan, Minister for Sport, told the Commons that the Government would seek a meeting

with the FA to withdraw the team, but they can apply intense pressure.

In 1980, the British Olympic Association defied Mrs Margaret Thatcher's advice and teams in all sports but equestrian events, hockey and fencing competed in Moscow.

But at that time the country was divided over the wisdom of a boycott and Mrs Thatcher had considerably less personal and political authority than she enjoys today.

Whitehall sources made it clear last night that any formal request to the FA would depend on progress made in the talks over the coming weeks to crack down on football-related violence.

In the Commons, Mr Moynihan made no secret of his annoyance with the football authorities, accusing them of "heel-dragging" over domestic measures announced last year such as the installation of closed circuit television cameras inside grounds and the setting-up of club membership schemes.

The five areas under review:

- Whether UK national teams should participate in international competitions.
- Imposition of travel restrictions in the long term.
- Further restrictions on admission to matches.
- Tougher licensing laws outside football grounds.
- Stepping up police intelligence gathering to pre-empt trouble.

Parliament 14
Leading article 17

with the football authorities in the next two weeks.

England begin their campaign for a place in the 1990 World Cup finals in Italy with a home game against Sweden on October 19, so the two sides have little time to reach a decision.

The first away World Cup fixture is against Albania in March next year, but given the difficulties supporters will face in travelling to the communist country, problems associated with allowing fans to follow the team in Europe will not really arise until the return fixture against Sweden in September next year.

The Football Association made it clear last night that it would oppose any move by the Government to withdraw England's soccer team from international competition.

Although the FA will not be commenting formally on details of the Government's review for some weeks, a spokesman said: "We have not contemplated and are not contemplating withdrawing from international competition."

Ministers cannot order the

Six victims of an off-duty wish to help charity



The remains of the unmarked army van in which the six soldiers died when it was torn apart by an IRA bomb in Lisburn city centre after a charity fun-run.

IRA atrocity at fun run fuels internment issue

By Paul Valley and Martin Fletcher

Right-wing Tory MPs yesterday intensified their demands for the reintroduction of internment in Northern Ireland as all sides in the Commons united in condemnation of the murders of six soldiers in the IRA bomb attack in Lisburn, Co Antrim.

As a top-level security inquiry began into how the IRA managed to plant the bomb in an unmarked army van in the town on Wednesday evening, both the Prime Minister and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, made clear their profound reservations about internment, last used in 1975, but made clear that the question would have to be kept under review.

The security investigation is to centre on two separate areas. It will consider how the bomb was actually attached to the unmarked army van in the heart of the town which is the province's largest army garrison.

Perhaps more significantly,

it will look for a possible breach of army security in Londonderry, where the six soldiers were based.

Pressed in the Commons by Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton North, to take known terrorists "temporarily out of circulation", Mrs Thatcher said she would be "very, very reluctant" to see internment reintroduced though she understood the strength of Mr Marlow's feelings.

She told MPs that the bombing was a "terrible atrocity".

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Father's call 22

ity" made still worse by the fact that it was a great charitable occasion in which whole families had participated.

Mr King told the Commons that he could "not rule out the possibility of selective detention at some time", accepted that it had worked in the past, and made the point that the Government had retained the necessary legislative powers.

But he stressed repeatedly that internment gave the IRA

a propaganda platform and could act as their most effective "recruiting sergeant".

Yesterday the Army headquarters in Lisburn released the names of the six soldiers killed.

Four of the men were members of the Signals Corps. They were: Sgt Michael James Winkler, aged 31, from Llanelli; L-Cpl Graham Patrick Lambie, aged 22, from Aldershot, who was married only four months ago; L-Cpl William John Paterson, aged 22, a married man from High Blantyre, near Glasgow; and Signalman Mark Robert Clavey, aged 20, from Ipswich.

The fifth man was L-Cpl Derek Walter Green, aged 20, from St Helens, a member of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. The sixth man, Cpl Ian Metcalfe, aged 26, from Wike near Bradford, was a married man with two daughters, aged 8 and 10. He was a member of the 1st Battalion of the Green Howards.

In his Commons statement, Mr King said that the soldiers' Continued on page 24, col 1

Todd attack fuels Kinnock crisis

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock will attempt today to regain his authority after his most miserable week in charge of the Labour Party, which culminated in an astonishing attack on him by his leading trade union ally.

On the day when Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the transport union, effectively accused him of trying to hijack Labour policymaking, and an important soft-left grouping attacked his style of running the party, the strain on Mr Kinnock showed when he gave one of his least effective Commons performances.

Mr Kinnock, in a *Tribune* article, made a defiant response to claims that he was sacrificing Labour principles and convictions, particularly on defence.

But after a week which has seen the TGWU withhold support from Mr Kinnock's leadership ticket, soft-left allies warn him over his apparent shift on defence policy, and the dramatic resignation of his defence spokesman, Mr Denzil Davies, Mr Todd's intervention came as another severe blow.

Mr Todd, whose transport union's 1.25 million block vote is vital to Mr Kinnock, referred to the leader's recent statement on defence and said that Labour policy would be determined collectively and not by individuals.

Speaking in Northern Ireland he said the pronouncements of recent days provoked the question: "Who are the custodians of conference policy? Are they those individuals who give the impression that they are seeking policy which they perceive to be electorally acceptable in order to achieve power? Power for what purpose if you have abandoned all those key policies which form the bedrock of the Labour Party?"

In another development the soft-left Labour Co-ordinating Committee launched an attack on the "increasing authoritarianism and centralisation of party decision-making in the leader's office". Mr Kinnock will address a Fabian Society conference in London today with his leadership under greater attack than Continued on page 24, col 3

NEXT WEEK

museum summer

● Britain's museums have dusted off their image. Participation is the theme this season and all next week *The Times* looks at their exciting plans for summer.

● In today's Good University Guide: health care on the campus, plus how to order a reprint of the series; page 15

WIN £78,000

Portfolio —PLUS NEW— Accumulator

● The £4,000 daily prize was won yesterday (see page 3). The Portfolio Accumulator fund now stands at £78,000. Today's prices, page 31

INSIDE

Clowes on bail

Mr Peter Clowes, the financier, was granted bail in the sum of £300,000 yesterday when he appeared before Guildhall magistrates in the City of London. Page 3

IN PART 2

Gas payout

Sir Denis Rooke, the British Gas chairman, announced increased profits of £1.25 billion and a final dividend of 8p a share. Pages 25, 27

Cup sensation

The French-trained gelding Royal Gait was disqualified after winning the Gold Cup at Royal Ascot and his rider Cash Asmusen suspended for careless riding. Page 37

England's day

England bowled West Indies out for 209 and were 20 for one in reply at the end of the first day of the second Test at Lord's. Page 40

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City fears grow over inflation

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

Fears increased yesterday that rapid economic growth is hitting the balance of payments and will push up inflation.

The Chancellor said in the House of Commons that the Treasury's forecast of a £4 billion current account deficit and 3 per cent growth this year would be exceeded.

There is speculation that the Treasury's new internal forecast predicts a deficit of nearly double the £4 billion Budget forecast. And City economists predicted a deficit as high as £10 billion after figures showed Britain was in the red by £2.8 billion in the first quarter.

Unemployment fell sharply last month, with a drop of 37,600 to 2,416 million in the adjusted total, the 22nd consecutive monthly fall. But earnings growth rose from 8.5 to 8.75 per cent in April.

Details, page 25



Aids virus

Doctors vote for secret tests

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Hospital doctors will be allowed to carry out routine screening for Aids without a patient's consent.

Yesterday's ruling, based on a second legal opinion, means that doctors have to obtain consent for taking the initial blood test. But it will be up to the clinician whether he tells the patient what the test is for.

A BMA spokesman emphasized yesterday that the new ruling bestows policy for the BMA's 17,000 consultants but not the BMA itself, which sets policy at its annual representative meeting.

The consultants' decision will also have implications for those patients who do undergo tests. At the moment it is up to the clinician to decide whether the information is passed on to the patient's GP. If the GP knows the test has taken place he has to declare this to insurance companies, who may then be reluctant to cover the patient, whether the test is positive or negative.

The Aids charity, the Terrence Higgins Trust, yesterday condemned the consultants' decision.

A voluntary Aids screening project in London, in which pregnant women were asked to give their consent has proved "a dismal failure", according to doctors at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Writing in the latest issue of *The Lancet*, Professor Raymond Heath and colleagues of the hospital's virology department say an estimated 1,500 pregnant women were asked to give their consent to Aids testing. Only nine patients, fewer than one per cent, did so. All nine proved not to show signs of infection.

The doctors conclude: "In our opinion, anonymous testing is the only method whereby health authorities can rapidly assess the gravity of the Aids problem in particular patient groups, and so plan local strategies."

But he stressed repeatedly that internment gave the IRA

Catalogue of errors at Burnage

By Douglas Broom

Education Reporter

A catalogue of mistakes by senior staff which preceded the stabbing of an Asian pupil at a Manchester school are revealed for the first time today in hitherto secret parts of the official report on the affair, obtained by *The Times*.

The four chapters come from the part of the report of the inquiry team, headed by Mr John Macdonald, QC, which Manchester City Council has refused to publish despite pressure from parents, teachers and the report's authors.

They spell out the inquiry team's conclusion that the mismanagement of serious racial problems at Burnage High School over a four-year period "sowed the seeds" of the killing of Ahmed Ullah, aged 13, in 1986.

Burnage failures, page 8

Rees-Mogg preview challenge to broadcasters

By Richard Evans

Media Editor

Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Broadcasting Standards Council, is prepared to forgo the automatic right to preview programmes if Britain's television chiefs can prove they can keep unacceptable scenes of sex and violence off the screen.

He made it clear, however, during an exclusive interview with *The Times* yesterday, that he believed BBC management in particular, and to a lesser extent ITV chiefs, had to win the "battle" against the small band of programme makers who believe any attempt to regulate programme content in the public interest amounts to a gross infringement of editorial freedom.

Sir William, made a life peer in the Birthday Honours, also emphasized that he is determined the new watchdog body should echo the public's views on television standards and represent mainstream opinion.

Sir William has held private talks since his appointment last month with the heads of the BBC, IBA, and the Cable Authority as well as media entrepreneurs such as Mr Rupert Murdoch, who is due to beam four new satellite channels into British homes early next year, and Mr Robert Maxwell.

Those discussions have convinced him there will be little difficulty in drawing up codes on sexual behaviour and violence so that viewers know broadly what they can expect to see and, more importantly, not expect to

see in their living rooms.

Yesterday he disclosed a carrot-and-stick formula which could avert the expected clash between broadcasters and the standards council over previewing programmes.

Initially Sir William insisted he would require the right of preview. Mr Marmaduke Hussey, chairman of the BBC, and Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, publicly resisted his demands.

Sir William said yesterday: "If the regulatory bodies are doing their job and we are satisfied they are doing their job and doing it properly it may be possible to hold preview as purely a reserve power. If they are not doing their job then preview would start to come to the fore."

If the future broadcasting legislation

provides the standards council with the power to preview in principle, but the behaviour of broadcasters means in practice the council does not use it, all sides will be satisfied and will not have lost face.

"If the nation wants broadcasting standards maintained some power has to be put into the BSC and the power to preview as a reserve power is to my mind the minimum power that is likely to make it effective."

Sir William is optimistic that his solution can work. "I think there is a tightening of standards taking place in response to the fact we have been set up. I think the regulators are aware that they have got a very great responsibility in this area — and they are more conscious of it than they used to be."

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Heiress drops High Court bid for return of estate and gifts

By Mark Ellis

A wealthy heiress dropped her High Court action to get back extensive Norfolk estate and gifts worth more than £1 million against her son's former mathematics teacher in return for a £150,000 cash settlement yesterday.

Mrs Marjorie Ashfield, aged 69, gave up her battle after three days in the witness box during which her personal life and claims that Mr Andrew Witham, aged 39, had exerted "undue influence" on her to make the gifts came under close cross-examination.

The court was told that in a six-year partnership Mr Witham was given a 500-acre farm and other property because, it was alleged, Mrs Ashfield wanted him to take over the estate after disinheriting her only son for showing no interest in farming. It was also alleged that she wanted to avoid death duties by keeping the Gledstone Hall estate intact.

However, the arrangement turned sour when she was reconciled with her son, John, aged 26, while Mr Witham was living at Gledstone Hall and she was nearby in a converted coach house.

Under the terms of the settlement, which came on the seventh day of the case in which she had asked the court to set aside the gifts, Mrs Ashfield accepted £147,358 plus interest. She will keep the coach house, although she lives at Richmond Hill Court, Richmond, south-west London.

The costs of the case, estimated to be £150,000, will be paid by Mr Witham.

Mr Witham said afterwards: "Obviously, I am delighted with the result. I retain all my land and properties. I feel absolutely vindicated."

"The whole truth has not been stated because the case has stopped while she was still giving evidence and I have not told my side of the story. But the allegations of undue influence were nonsense. It took a year to draw up these deeds of gifts. If there had been any undue influence that would have been speeded up."

He said: "Under the terms of the settlement, Mrs Ashfield gets only what I offered her from the outset of this case. The whole thing has been a waste of time, a very expensive waste of time."

Mr Witham said allegations that dead calves were placed near Mrs Ashfield's doorstep and that a bonfire was lit so close to her home that it had melted drain pipes were "total fabrication". Suggestions in court that he was homosexual and had a relationship with a gamekeeper were untrue.

Mrs Ashfield and her son, who had an income of £30,000 a year when he was aged 16 and had been given two houses in Chelsea, south-west London, by his mother, refused to comment.

Mr Witham, a preparatory school teacher, was befriended by the Ashfields while he

taught their son and took up an offer to start a game farm on their estate.

The court was told that Mr Witham had gone into partnership with Mrs Ashfield when she was estranged from her son after her marriage to her husband, Richard, aged 82, failed.

She had instructed her solicitors to hand over her assets, which included the hall, Winston Hall Farm, a game farm, and about 500 acres of farm land, to Mr Witham.

Mrs Ashfield, who described Mr Witham as hard-working and loyal, said she had not told him about the transfer of assets, which she wanted done during her lifetime.

She alleged that from being "very good companions" Mr Witham had gone into uncontrollable rages and she feared he might be ill, forcing her eventually to flee her coach house fearing for her life after a bonfire party in 1984.

Her son, who she had not seen for four years until 1984, came back into her life after a chance meeting and he told her he was engaged. She said she felt it was her duty to win the estate back for him.

Under the settlement, Mr Witham will pay £48,675 plus interest in the farm partnership account. In addition, Mrs Ashfield will receive £23,624 from dissolution accounts, £58 in a current account and three sums of £25,000, as well as some furniture.

Clowes given bail for £300,000

By Mark Ellis

Mr Peter Clowes, the financier being questioned about the collapse of his business empire, was granted bail in the sum of £300,000 by Guildhall magistrates in the City of London yesterday.

He was charged the previous night with perverting the course of justice. The charge came after his arrest earlier in the day by the City Fraud Squad when two unmarked police cars blocked his way as he went to buy newspapers near his home in Prestbury, Cheshire.

His wife, Mrs Pamela Clowes, stood surety for £50,000 while a friend, Mr Martin Stott, also of Prestbury, put up £250,000 to guarantee the financier's return to court.

Sir Allan Davis, the presiding magistrate, remanded Mr Clowes, aged 46, on bail until August 4.

Bail was conditional on Mr Clowes surrendering his passport, and not contacting past or present employees, clients or intermediaries of his two companies, Barlow Gilt Management and Barlow Clowes International, except at the behest and in the presence of special managers appointed by the High Court and a solicitor named D J Freeman.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted at the request of counsel for Clowes, Mr Michael West, QC.

The charge alleges that Mr Clowes, on a date between November 25, 1987 and January 31 this year, with intent to pervert the course of public justice, did a series of acts which had a tendency to pervert the course of justice in that he caused or procured the destruction of some documents and the creation of certain false documents.



Mr Clowes with his wife after being bailed yesterday (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Caribbean holiday for winner

Yesterday's winner of the £4,000 Portfolio prize will spend it on a three-week holiday for two in the West Indies, according to his wife.

Mr Stephen Clarke, aged 28, of Farren Road, Forest Hill, south London, was not available for comment, since he was on the road selling computers.

"But I am sure he would agree with me," his wife, Mrs Mandy Clarke, said.

Mrs Clarke added that her husband was amazed by his luck, since he had been playing the game only for a few months.

Thyssen art offered home at Battersea

Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza, owner of the world's most sought-after art collection, repeated yesterday that he has not yet taken any long-term decision as to where it will finally rest.

Meanwhile, apart from the German, American, Spanish, and now British proposals, there was news of another candidate. He is Mr John Broome, Britain's biggest leisure park magnate, and mastermind of Alton Towers, Staffordshire.

He is offering a permanent home for the collection at his new leisure park inside Battersea power station, south London. The building is being converted into a £240 million multi-entertainment facility which hopes to attract more than 4.5 million people a year, and is scheduled to open in 1990. Mr Broome has written to the baron with his proposal.

If Mr Broome's plan to secure the Thyssen collection for display at Battersea is successful, it would mean that Britain would have the two most valuable private art collections in the world — the other belongs to the Queen.

The British Government has already made a move to capture the collection for the nation after Mrs Margaret Thatcher intervened and offered £100 million.

The Spanish government has offered a similar sum.

A representative of Mr Broome's Alton Group has already been in touch with Downing Street to offer Battersea as a location for the Thyssen collection, valued at £1,000 million, if the baron can be persuaded to allow it to be displayed in Britain.

Union Jack marks victory

By Robin Young

A Union Jack was raised on the flag pole of Gledstone Hall, Norfolk, yesterday at the news that Mr Andrew Witham had won ownership of the house and three neighbouring farms in a settlement in the High Court yesterday.

The house, an imposing three-storey Georgian block with stabling behind, was shuttered and guarded by an Alsatian dog.

"Break in. Make his day", a notice beside a portrait of the dog warned. Mr Witham had not returned home after the settlement of the case.

A donkey grazed in the drive, where far pheasants straggled through long grass, and two horses grazed in the field below the house.

Villagers predicted that the whole house would be illu-

minated last night with the floodlighting for which Mr Witham's parties have become famous in the area.

Mr Witham remains unpopular in Gledstone. Last year, he gave permission for his land at Gledstone Locks to be used for a weekend hippie fair, which met with much local opposition.

A lorry sunk to its axles in marshland remains as a memento of the event.

A criminal charge is pending against Mr Witham, alleging that he used a firearm in a threatening manner inside the public house.

Mrs Marjorie Ashfield, the heiress who transferred £1 million worth of property to Mr Witham and then tried to

get it back claiming that he had used undue influence over her, is also a controversial figure in the village to which she first came when she was aged 18.

Some years ago, she took legal action to claim ownership of the village green, but lost the court case.

Villagers said she had sent estate workers to fence off a local beauty spot and picnic area called The Clump. The villagers promptly broke the fencing down.

Captain Richard Ashfield, Mrs Ashfield's estranged husband, who lives at Gledstone Lodge in the village, said yesterday: "The whole case has been utterly obnoxious and distasteful."

"There have been mis-

Spycatcher ban 'would be futile'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The widespread publication of *Spycatcher*, the best-selling memoirs of former MI5 officer Peter Wright, had completely destroyed the Government's claim for a permanent ban on the publication of material from the book, the law lords were told yesterday.

Mr Charles Gray QC, for *The Guardian* and *The Observer*, who with *The Sunday Times*, are contesting the Government's claim, said the futility of any continuing ban was a major consideration for the law lords.

He was speaking on the third day of the Government's appeal against Court of Appeal and High Court rulings that a permanent ban was not justified in view of the book's

widespread publication. In the case put forward for Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, emphasis had been placed on maintaining confidentiality in the security services, Mr Gray said.

The newspapers had never contested this, but there was a danger that the law of confidence was now being invoked by the Government in circumstances which were wholly inappropriate.

The Attorney General had lost any right of confidence in the book's contents because it had been widely published abroad and was easily available in this country, Mr Gray said.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Builders jailed for bribing PSA man

Six builders and a Civil Servant were jailed yesterday for their part in a £4 million swindle involving government building contracts.

Civil Servants were bribed with holidays in the United States, cash handouts and home improvements in return for ensuring that crooked builders won inflated contracts with the Property Services Agency, the Central Criminal Court was told.

Victor Perry, aged 67, was jailed for 33 months. He was the head of the agency offices in Victoria, south-west London. Perry, of Bennett Road, Kemp Town, Brighton, was found guilty of corruption and conspiracy.

The hearing continues on Monday.

James Angell, aged 55, of Highgrove, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, was jailed for 10 months, and his brother Reginald, aged 62, of Rosemary Lane, Fimwell, East Sussex, got eight months.

Colin Bygraves, aged 45, of Sandy Lane, Cheam, Surrey, was jailed for 12 months and his brother Peter, aged 47, of The Ridge, Epsom, Surrey, got nine months. Terence King, aged 50, of Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, was jailed for 12 months, and Kevin Stroud, aged 36, of Downs Road, Belmont, Surrey, was jailed for seven months.

James Lucas, aged 59, of The Meadow, Orpington, south-east London, was fined £3,000. They were all found guilty of corruption.

Actor died from pill overdose

By David Cross

Kenneth Williams, the comedy actor, died of an overdose of sleeping pills while he was suffering with acute pain from a stomach ulcer, an inquest was told yesterday.

Dr John Elliott, deputy coroner at St Pancras, north London, returned an open verdict. He said there was no indication as to why Mr Williams took the overdose five days before he was due to have an operation to remove the ulcer.

Dr Christopher Pease, a pathologist at The London Hospital, said that Mr Williams, aged 62, whose body was found at his flat at Marylebone, north London, had taken a big dose of sodium amobarbital.

Dr Pease said afterwards: "I think it is unlikely that anybody takes a sizable amount of tablets accidentally if they are *compos mentis*. But then again, if you are in a large amount of pain, you have a different perception of what is right."

Dr Carlos Clarke, the actor's doctor, said Mr Williams had been prescribed drugs and sedatives as well as sleeping pills, although not the kind which killed him.

Barbara Windsor, the actress, who appeared with Mr Williams in many of the *Carry On* films but did not give evidence, said later she was sure his death was accidental.

World alert on heroin sweets

By Michael Horsnell

Smuggled heroin disguised as boiled sweets could kill if children mistook them for confectionery. Customs officers warned yesterday. They fear some of the sweets may be in circulation after escaping detection.

In the past three weeks, drugs couriers from Pakistan have been caught smuggling nine kilograms of heroin, valued at £750,000, disguised as sweets. The bogus sweets consist of compressed heroin which is glazed then wrapped in authentic-looking colour wrappers and 450-gram polythene bags bearing brand names such as Mitchell's Milk

Toffee, Mitchell's Butterscotch, Twinkle Fruits, Twinkle Coconut Candies and Montgomery Milk Cream Rolls. They are believed to come from a manufacturing plant in Pakistan.

Mr Mike Carr, assistant chief investigations officer at the Customs Office, said: "Somewhere in Pakistan there is a factory compressing, glazing and wrapping heroin to look exactly like sweets."

"If they are stolen by kids or otherwise get into their hands, just one sweet will kill a child. Even touching it by unwrapping the cellophane will leave a rash as the heroin is ab-

sorbed into the skin.

"We cannot guarantee that none of these sweets has escaped detection and we are faced with a sophisticated, devious and deadly new development. It is because these sweet bags would have such a high chance of success in beating our controls that we have alerted our colleagues around the world."

The heroin, which is black, like liquorice, but very hard, shaped with a ridge and marked with an indistinguishable brand stamp, was found in three consignments in couriers' hand luggage during routine inspections.



Tempting but deadly: the killer heroin sweets discovered at Heathrow by Customs officers

Robin Hood waylaid in forest of fees

By Andrew Billen

ITV has shopped plans to reshoot its *Robin of Sherwood* drama series because of the huge repeat fees due to its cast.

Mr Paul Knight, the producer, says that repeating the third and final series of the ITV programme would cost another £600,000, the original performance fees.

Under a long-standing agreement between ITV and the actors' union Equity, actors receive the same fee over again for each of the first two repeats up to two years after original transmission on British television.

Mr Knight said: "Both myself and Richard Carpenter (the show's creator) are absolutely gutted by the whole thing. It seems so ridiculous that despite hundreds of letters from viewers asking what has happened to *Robin* our series

will not be repeated on British television because of residuals."

The 26 episodes made between 1983 and 1985 involved a large cast and are therefore particularly expensive to reshoot.

Equity said yesterday, however, that ITV was dragging its feet over reform of the agreement struck in the early days of commercial television. The ITV Association had still not presented proposals for modification of the present agreement, which was renewed for a further year in January.

The association said yesterday that representatives of the ITV companies would meet on Tuesday to discuss proposals for repeat fees which would then be put to the union. "There is no doubt that the high cost of repeat fees means that some programmes cannot be

shown when companies would like and, in some cases, at all," it said.

Meanwhile, Equity and the British Film and Television Producers' Association are close to signing an agreement for work made by independent programme production companies, such as Euston Films, which makes *Minder*.

Equity appears to have softened its original demands to bring the agreement closer into line with the ITV agreement. It is believed that the eventual deal will centre on a single payment covering rights for 10 years. Discussions would then continue to operate a royalty system on profits after that period.

Equity originally wanted its members to earn 100 per cent repeat fees in Britain for independent productions and 40 per cent residual fees for showings in Canada, Australia and Europe.

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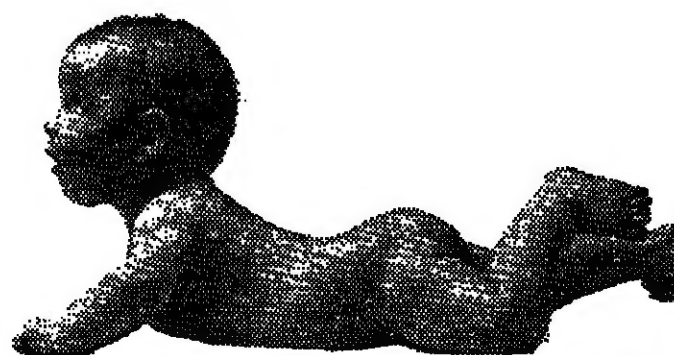
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Radar

People are

Gloomy
after poo

Fears over
disturb

By Frances Gibb

Cars will 'brake automatically'

Radar to boost road safety

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent, Detroit

A radar warning system which can brake a car automatically when it is too close to another vehicle will be available in Europe by 1992, General Motors engineers claimed yesterday.

Radar or laser technology will be employed to detect the distance between vehicles. Previously experts had blamed the huge problems of interference from other vehicles for the lack of success in the development of radar systems for cars.

Mr Oliver McCarter, executive engineer at GM's Tech Centre, Detroit, said the radar or laser system, costing less than \$200 (£107), at first would be used to provide signals for an adaptive cruise control.

Existing cruise controls are set by the driver to maintain a constant speed on motorways, eliminating the need continually to press the accelerator.

With the new technology,

More than half of all young car drivers believe that the police regard them as irresponsible, according to a survey by the Automobile Association (AA Transport Correspondent writes).

It shows that men between the ages of 17 and 24 are more than twice as likely to be

stopped and questioned by the police than are young women. On Wednesday the Department of Transport launched a campaign designed primarily to discourage male drivers from driving after drinking. But the AA warned yesterday that the police should exercise tact and diplomacy.

to tackle the growing problem of traffic congestion and road safety. Separate work is being carried out in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Dr William Agnew, director of programmes at GM's Tech Centre, said yesterday: "It would benefit everyone if we could have international co-operation and have international standards". He warned that traffic congestion would become intolerable in the next decade.

As part of its road safety research, GM is developing an infra-red vision system for

drivers. Based on military technology, it would enable motorists to drive more safely in fog and at night. When a driver was faced with glaring on-coming headlights at night, the infra-red display on the dashboard would show a clear picture of the road ahead.

The car key could become a thing of the past, replaced by a special wrist watch which could operate the locks of a "keyless car" now under development. Depressing a button on the watch will send a coded infra-red signal to the car and release the locks. There are no visible key barrels in either the doors or the boot.

In the system, developed by GM's division at Saginaw, Michigan, the vehicle's two computers are disabled as the car is locked.

If a thief succeeded in getting into the car it would be impossible to start.

People are still needed in factory of the future

The vision of the "factory of the future", working with the lights out, no people in sight and all the machines under computer control, is unlikely to be realized, experts believe.

In September, General Motors' "learning laboratory", a highly-advanced component plant at Saginaw, Michigan, will work for eight hours every day, including Saturdays and Sundays, with

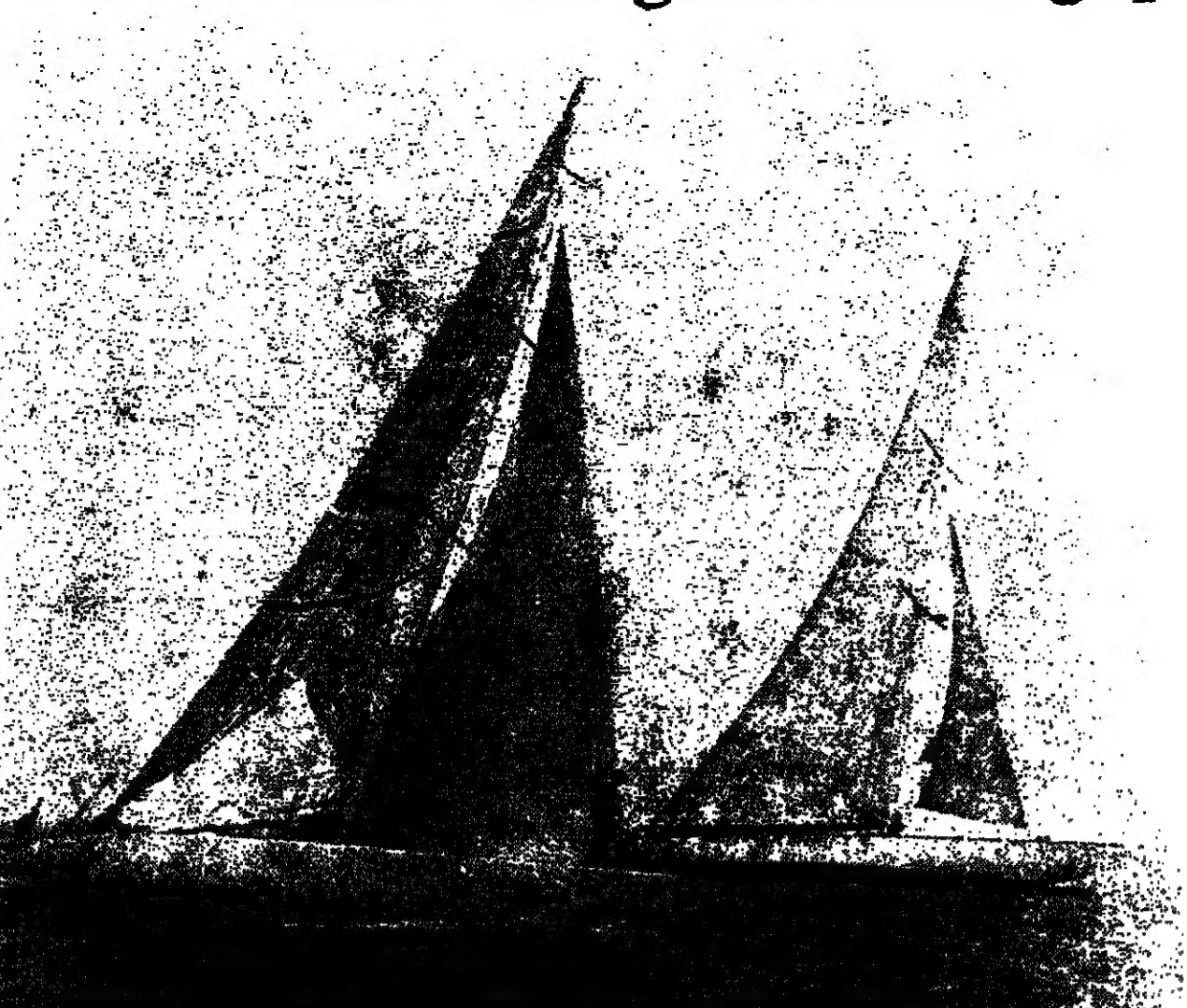
just a single expert sitting in front of 14 television screens that make up central control.

"The 50 robots can do just about anything, but we need the people to cope with failures", explains Mr Denny Berlin, assistant manufacturing superintendent at the Vanguard factory. Compared with a conventional factory making car drivshafts, Vanguard has

half the workforce. The two main computers act not only as security guards for the entire factory but also they can diagnose their own faults and order new parts directly from the computer supplier without an engineer lifting a finger.

Theoretically, Austin-Rover could operate its advanced engine machining centre at Longbridge, West Midlands, on a "lights out" basis.

Yachts close the generation gap



Two generations of America's Cup yachts sail into Southampton Water — the Velsheda, a 90ft challenger for the 1997/98 cup and the only entrant in that competition still sailing, and the Blue Arrow, show boat in the 1988 challenge and probably the last 12-metre yacht to compete. The historic meeting of the two vessels took place last night (Photograph: Richard Wintle).

Gloomy forecasts after poor bidding

A chill passed through the art market yesterday as poor results were registered in many quarters. There was speculation that, as the climax of the season approaches, buyers are beginning to batten down their spending.

Christie's marked the start of a short season of Monaco sales with a flop, when three-quarters of its twentieth century decorative art works went unsold.

The theory offered was that this area of the market had been flooded with such goods recently, and that sellers had become too greedy in setting their reserves.

There were some giddy prices among the items that did sell, such as that of FF610,500 (£57,977), eight times over estimate, for an organic looking table lamp by Majorelle and Daum, its bronze foot adorned with three frogs, and its shade the form of a lotus flower.

Galle, the sole subject of a sale by Habsburg-Feldman later this month, proved somewhat disappointing yesterday.

A lamp decorated with magnolia branches sold below its estimate for £28,462, and a vase with the applied decoration of a sea horse and sea weed, sold within estimate for £52,707.

This has not been a good week for Mr Mel Fisher, the former chicken farmer who spent 13 years diving for Spanish treasure off the coast of Florida.

Only 64 per cent of his bounty actually sold at Christie's New York on Tuesday and Wednesday. The sale totalled only \$2.8 million (£1.5 million) against a presale

SALE ROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market Correspondent

estimate of \$3.5 million to \$5.2 million.

Christie's managed to sell a number of lots after the sale, however, such as a silver rosewater dish bought for \$49,500 (£26,541) by the Spanish Ministry of Culture, but it looks as though Mr Fisher and his financiers may be badly out of pocket. The new profession of treasure hunting may not be so promising after all.

Prices were miserable for coins and bullion on the second day, the best being that of £7,096 (within estimate) for a silver bar recovered from the wreck of the Nuestra Señora de Atocha.

At Bonhams, there was disappointment when 35 per cent of Old Master and British works failed to sell, but cheer at two tearaway prices.

A page of figure studies by Il Parmigianino, including a muscular, nude woman holding a baby, and Hercules tussling with the Nemean lion, fetched £48,400 against an estimate of £8,000 to £12,000 to an anonymous telephone buyer.

Caroline Oliphant, Bonhams's expert, put that item's success down to the facts that it had only just been discovered, that it was unusually large for the artist, and that drawings by him appear only rarely on the market.

Likewise, an Il Guercino study of a naked man and woman swathed in shared drapery fetched £28,600.

Fears over release of 'disturbed' offenders

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Abolition of the parole system and the release of "disturbed, unstable and immature young offenders" into the community with no support would put the public at risk, the Parole Board said yesterday.

In its evidence to the committee under Lord Carlisle of Bucklow which is now reviewing the parole system, it says there is a strong case for selective parole for many of these young offenders "who in over increasing numbers, crowd the youth custody centres and prisons".

The board, which published its evidence yesterday as part of its annual report for 1987, says that many such offenders "unquestionably need the supervision and support of the probation service if they are to learn to live responsibly in the community".

After 20 years of operating the parole system, the board is convinced "some provision for selective parole is socially desirable and cost-effective" compared with the alternative of prisoners serving full sentences, less remission, and release without any support.

Neither this, nor the "indiscriminate early release of all prisoners in certain categories" would serve the public so well, it says. "Either would be likely to put the public at risk without adequate control or protection."

For all prisoners, whether serving fixed or life sentences, "the hope that parole has introduced into the penal system offers a light at the end of the tunnel".

The board accepts there are defects: chiefly in the inconsistency between the sentence passed and the time served in custody. Parole can eliminate the differing lengths of short-term sentences. But these defects should not be allowed to detract from the merits of the scheme as a whole.

Lord Windlesham, the board's chairman, said yesterday there needed to be changes in the system, particularly to deal with short-term prisoners, where parole could mean there was no relation between the sentence passed and the time spent in custody.

He also accepted there was a case for the board's moving towards a "judicial" system under which it would be required to give its reasons for refusing parole. This, however, could not be grafted onto the present system.

But he added: "I would be both surprised and very sorry if any committee of inquiry were to find that there was no longer a case for selective early release for those who are serving medium to long term determinate sentences".

There also needed to be some way of dealing with life sentence prisoners, he added. The board says that parole provides young offenders "with an appropriate structure of incentives and controls".

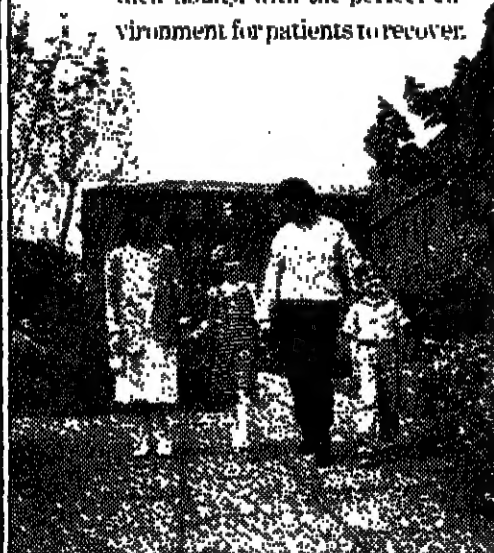
Prisoners released on parole had a lower reconviction rate than those serving their full term in jail.

Report of the Parole Board for 1987, HC 509 (Stationery Office: £4.80).

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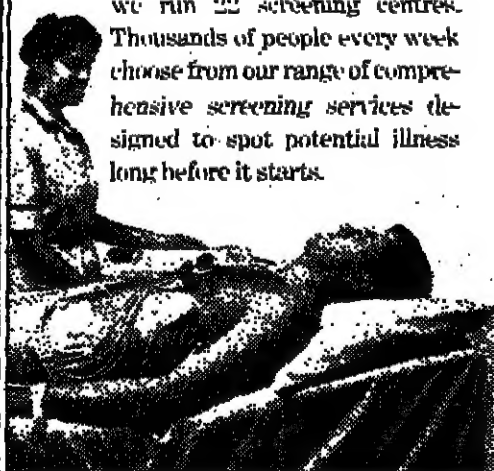
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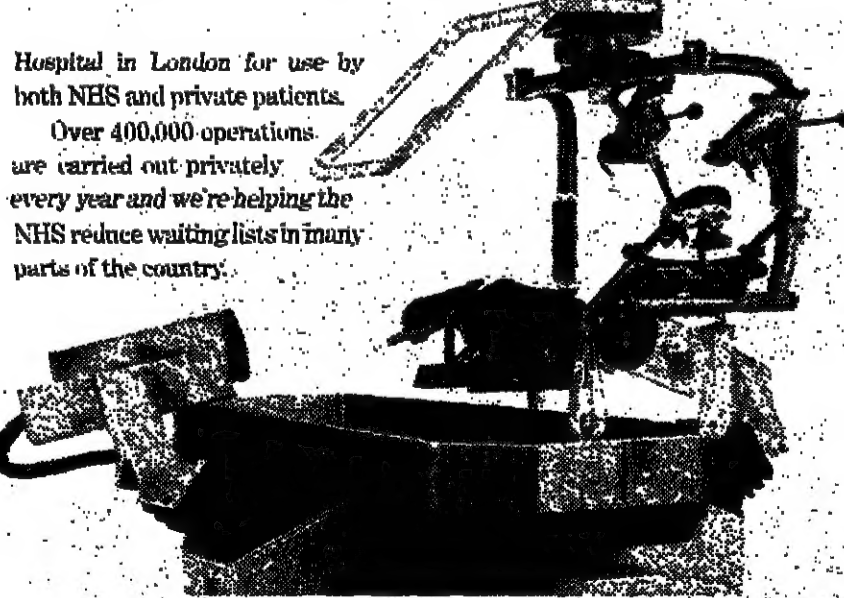


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Government accused of 'gross waste' in province

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Three Northern Ireland government departments were accused of a "gross waste" of money by the Committee of Public Accounts (CPA) yesterday for conducting a £1.5 million study of the province's health services without any investment appraisal.

The CPA, which is part of the Department of the Environment, said the study, which was conducted by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSS), was a "gross waste of public money".

The CPA said the study was "grossly flawed" because it was not based on a proper appraisal of the costs and benefits of the proposed health services.

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Weekend food prices

Time to enjoy the fruits of summer

It looks as though the English summer has arrived in time for Wimbledon, with its strawberries and cream. Perhaps we are spoilt by being able to buy imported strawberries all year round, but English strawberries, like Cox's apples in the autumn, are in a class of their own.

Imported berries cost 50-75p a half lb; home-grown, 50-95p. Aromatic gala melons are from 55p each; peaches, 10-25p each; nectarines, 15-35p each; New Zealand kiwi fruit, 20-30p each; New Zealand gala apples, 45p a lb; and grapes, 20p-30p a lb.

Best vegetable bargains are English asparagus at £1.25-£2.50 a lb according to size; home-grown and French new season carrots, 25-40p a lb; celeriacs, 40-60p a lb; cabbage, 20-35p a lb; home-grown broad beans, 30-60p a lb; and mushrooms, 40-70p a lb.

Look for English marrows at 50p each depending on size, new at shops this week. Salad-lovers have plenty of choice. As well as round, cos, iceberg, and crisp-lettuces, home-grown red varieties are making their debut this week at between 40-75p a head.

Cucumbers are 25-55p; radishes, 30-40p a bunch; watercress, 30-40p a bunch; English, Dutch and Guernsey hot house tomatoes, 40-60p a lb; Dutch beef tomatoes 60-80p a lb; and Dutch and English cherry tomatoes, 70p-£1.40 a half lb.

Beef and lamb prices are slightly higher than last week, but pork is good value. Sainsbury's pork chops are down from £1.40 to £1.08 a lb, pork fillets or tender loin for kebabs are £2.68 a lb, and

boneless pork steak costs between £1.88 and £2.08 a lb. Lamb fillets are £1.98 on average a lb.

Fresh fish supplies are good. High-quality lemon-soles are about £2.45 a lb. Look for slip soles (small Dovers, an excellent choice at £2.50 a lb - expect two or three fish to the lb). Cornish and Norwegian plaice fillets are about £2.80 a lb and whole plaice is about £1.40.

Skinned medium-sized skate wings cost about £2.40 a lb; huss, £1.40 a lb; hake cutlets about £2.70; pin (baby) hake, £1.50; herring, 75-80p; and grey mullet, £1.20.

Prices of cod, haddock and salmon are unchanged. Sea trout is abundant at £2.90 a lb. If buying shellfish, look for cock crabs if you like white meat and hen crabs if you prefer the darker variety. Large cock crabs weigh about 2lbs and cost about £1.80 a lb. Hen crabs are slightly cheaper.

Lobsters are plentiful, but a luxury at £5.25 a lb. Meat and poultry promotions this week include Presto British pork, whole and half leg, 94p per lb; British leg of pork, £1.08 a cut; Asda fresh chicken quarters, 89p a lb; home-produced leg of lamb, £1.79 a lb; Dewhurst ground beef, £1.69 a lb; shop-made beef burgers, 20p each; Safeway British pork, whole and half leg, 94p a lb; Tesco fresh braising beef, £1.82 a lb; and New Zealand leg of lamb, fillet end, £1.29 a lb.

Sainsbury's fresh chickens are 58p a lb; English pork loin chops, £1.08 a lb. Bejam offers Matthews' lamb roasts down 32p to £1.99, and Bird's Eye, economy burgers (20), down 20p to £1.99.

Farm payments plan 'has missed chance'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government had missed a golden opportunity to conserve and enhance the countryside with its scheme to pay farmers not to grow crops, Mr Wilf Dawson, director of the Farming and Wildlife Trust, said yesterday.

Not only did the scheme contain no positive environmental incentives, but payments had been set at well below the levels sanctioned by the EEC. They were unlikely to appeal to enough farmers to be effective, and would create resentment if payments in other EEC countries were higher.

Both Mr Dawson and Mr Eric Carter, the trust's national adviser, thought the scheme would be impossible to police effectively. The Government had stipulated that arable land put down to grass should not be grazed to appease hill livestock farmers, who would otherwise be placed at a disadvantage.

Yet it was unrealistic to

suppose that farmers who already mixed arable crops with livestock would not allow their sheep and cattle to move on to newly created grassland. Most people would welcome an end to cereal growing on, say, the Downs of southern England, and their reversion to grassland, but what would be the point if they could not be grazed?

Mr Carter said there was a danger of environmental loss and of unused land becoming derelict, as it was before the last war, unless farmers were encouraged and taught to manage it properly.

The trust, which finances a network of farming and wildlife advisory groups across the country, has, in collaboration with Schering Agriculture, produced a new conservation guide for farmers. It says that striking a sensible balance between the pressures of modern farming and the interests of wildlife can be interesting and rewarding.

Rare orchids get a bodyguard



On guard: Miss Helen Brown protecting rare lizard orchids at a Kent golf course (Photograph: Graham Wood)

By Andrew Morgan

Rare lizard orchids on a Kent golf course will have their own guard from today, when Miss Helen Brown takes up her post as a warden for the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation.

She will spend six weeks protecting the colony of lizard orchids - one of only two in England.

The plants, which smell of goats and can grow up to 24 inches high, are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Miss Brown, aged 21, a student in

plant biology from Birmingham, will guard the lizard orchids during the day and sleep nearby. She will show them to permitted visitors.

She said: "It will be a wonderful opportunity to examine all the plants on the golf course and catch up with some aspects after all the revision for my final examinations."

The trust has also appointed wardens at three other sites in Kent to guard orchids from visitors and thieves.

Miss Penny Evans, the trust's conservation officer, said: "Orchids need a special fungus in order to live. If the

lizard orchids were dug up they would be unlikely to survive elsewhere. We are confident the scheme could help save this rare plant for future generations."

The project highlights the importance of golf courses to wildlife. Many of the country's estimated 2,200 courses provide a vital conservation zone between intensive agriculture and urban sprawl.

Parts of 60 golf courses are in sites of special scientific interest.

The Golf Course Wildlife Trust, based in London, was founded this year and offers advice on conservation to managers of courses around the country.

Heseltine warns of jobless 'urban unrest' threat

By Roland Madd

Renewed dangers of urban unrest were likely if the Government did not do more to fight "the intolerable human waste of unemployment", Mr Michael Heseltine, the former Cabinet minister, said yesterday.

Mr Heseltine warned against complacency in a pamphlet issued by the Employment Institute, 50

to divert the emphasis from the relatively much larger problem that remains.

"On any foreseeable assumptions, unemployment levels will be as unacceptable in 1998 as they are today, with the sense of injustice and anger just as great and possibly explosive."

Mr Heseltine proposed the introduction of a community benefit system to give the unemployed the opportunity of work or training which would be compulsory.

He also proposed publishing the cost of continuing to finance large-scale unemployment and of pursuing a more ambitious range of state-provided work or training.

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Air controllers 'pushed beyond limit' in Europe

By Harvey Rabin, Air Correspondent

An "acute" control crisis throughout Europe was being averted because of a "series" of operators and technicians' commitment.

Travelers this summer can expect increasing delays as the overloaded systems struggle to cope.

The boom in air travel, which has changed the industry by surprise, has turned the skies above Europe into a giant traffic jam.

And a top aviation official said yesterday that air traffic control systems were pushed beyond the limit.

An emergency 100-day meeting began in Paris yesterday at which aviation industry representatives hoped to find a solution to the problem.

Otherwise, they feared it could lead to a ban on new services being introduced and a limit being placed on charter holiday flights.

Mr Dietrich Bartkowski, European director of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), said: "Less than three years ago it was assumed that the air traffic control system could cope until the mid-1990s. But everyone was taken completely by surprise by the sudden surge in demand."

"We are already at the level of demand we had experienced in 1995, and the system is in many areas and at many times incapable of dealing with it."

Proposals to ease the problem which will be considered today include:

- A big increase in the recruitment of air traffic controllers throughout Europe.
- By-pass routes to avoid the worst bottlenecks.
- More night flights.
- A ban on military air exercises near civilian airways.

The objections say those developments ignore the needs of regional airports that require more business and will add to air traffic congestion in the South-east.

BAA wants Parliament to raise the current limit of eight million passengers a year at Stansted to 15 million, and wants a fifth terminal built at Heathrow.

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MAN AGED 45

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Postcode

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Occupation

Date of Birth Day Month Year

SUN LIFE

At the bottom of the page, there is a small logo for Sun Life and some text about the company.

'Impossible to forgive' shared guilt in Stalin's era of terror

Mikoyan son condemns father's memory

From Michael Binyon
Washington

In an extraordinary public acknowledgement of his father's shared responsibility for Stalin's murderous repressions, the son of a leading Old Bolshevik has published a devastating indictment suggesting that even his father's subsequent repentance would not save him from the judgement of history.

Anastas Mikoyan, one of the few original revolutionaries to survive Stalin and who eventually became President of the Soviet Union, was guilty of helping Stalin attain absolute power, and consequently of spreading a "regime of lawlessness" throughout the country, his son, Sergo, acknowledged.

In a pitilessly objective assessment, Mr Sergo Mikoyan, editor of the Moscow journal *Lain America*, said of his father's agonizing choices and personal responsibility for carrying out the purges: "He shared

it, admittedly, with thousands of other glorious revolutionaries. But at the bar of history their path to absolute power is richly covered with their own blood."

In an article for *Sovetskaya Kultura*, Mr Mikoyan said that his father had been powerless to stop Stalin's mass repressions that came after the death of Kirov. Mikoyan and a fellow Old Bolshevik, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, consoled themselves by plunging into managerial tasks that would improve national prosperity. But Ordzhonikidze told Mikoyan that he had no stamina to fight the coming catastrophe and committed suicide a few days later.

Mikoyan, an Armenian, was sent to Yerevan to carry out repressions with Beria and Malenkov. With no room for manoeuvre, he also considered suicide when he thought he was to be arrested. He realized his own signature meant nothing, however, as those people removed from the "list of enemies of the people"

were still subject to repressions.

"In the circumstances, the feeling of direct participation should have emerged — something for which the master hoped," Sergo Mikoyan said. His father was also forced by Stalin to prepare a report on the People's Commissariat of the Interior. "To refuse it meant to follow the example of Ordzhonikidze. What happened to Tomsy and Garmarnik — other revolutionaries — and their relatives showed that this meant the wife would be killed and five sons from nine to 16 condemned to the bitter fate of children of enemies of the people."

The younger brother, Artem Mikoyan, the engineer and founder of the future MiG fighters, would naturally have been shot as a saboteur. "Other relatives would also have been accused of espionage and shot," Sergo Mikoyan said. In the end, his father produced the damning report. "How should one assess such a choice? Of course, by

any normal standard, it was unprincipled."

But, in mitigation, Sergo Mikoyan said his father, tempered by the revolution and civil war, could not easily accept the brand of being an enemy of his own party, a renegade and a spy. It was not a question simply of losing one's position and privileges, as in the 1970s — and Mikoyan made no compromises with his conscience in quarrels with Khrushchev then. "All the same, it is impossible to forgive him."

Sergo Mikoyan's devastating account is the first time a son of a prominent Stalinist has accepted blame for his father's actions. Other children of those now accused in the Soviet press of participation in the Great Terror have angrily denied their fathers' guilt. It is the more poignant in that Sergo Mikoyan is a well-respected liberal, while his father, the great survivor, was one of the few men still seen as having retained some personal honour

amid Stalin's barbarism. "I tried to leave my own feelings as a son out of it," Sergo Mikoyan told *The Times* before the article was published.

"I had to write it, as I have been asked so many times about my father's actions."

Speaking several times of his generation's need for repentance — a word that recalls the title of a striking current film indicting the crimes of Stalin — Sergo Mikoyan says his purpose is to satisfy his country's striving for truth about its history — many of the more terrible episodes he witnessed at first hand.

"We need truth not to discredit somebody or to settle a score with somebody or to elevate somebody to the rank of angels."

"Angels dwell in icons rather than in the living history of a people. We are closely examining our own history in order to be sure that we know what we should irrevocably abandon, once and for all," he wrote.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Blacks halt work to mark uprising

Johannesburg — Hundreds of thousands of blacks staged a work "stayaway" — the South African euphemism for a political strike — yesterday to mark the 12th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising, which left more than 600 people dead nationwide in ensuing violence.

Radicals have dubbed June 16 "Heroes' Day" and demanded that it be observed as an official holiday. The reaction by the black community yesterday, only days after the renewal for a third year of a national state of emergency, indicated that commemoration of June 16 as a holiday has taken firm hold. Main commercial centres were badly hit. In Johannesburg many businesses were closed and the streets were exceptionally quiet. Rail services from Soweto were running as low as 10 per cent of capacity, and passengers said trains had been stoned by angry mobs.

● Talks threat: South Africa declared yesterday that further peace talks with Angola were unlikely if it continued to oppose a state visit to Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic, by President Botha.

Kurds offer ceasefire

Ankara — Mr Abdullah Ocalan, leader of Turkey's Kurdish rebels, yesterday broke a four-year silence by offering a ceasefire in the guerrilla war in the south-east of the country (Rasit Gurdilek writes). He asked for the legalization of the Kurdish Workers' Party and threatened to spread the war to cities and attack Turkish diplomats and politicians if Ankara insisted on a military solution.

Speaking to an Istanbul newspaper at a training camp in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, he described four years of combat as "just warning shots to show the Government the futility of denying ethnic realities and resorting to force".

Rockets hit Kabul

Moscow (Reuters) — Seven civilians were killed and 13 were wounded yesterday in an Afghan rebel rocket attack on residential areas of Kabul, Tass reported. The raid came after similar attacks in Nangarhar, Kunar and Badkhis provinces on Wednesday, in which 10 people were killed and 50 were wounded. Tass quoted the Soviet commander-in-chief in Afghanistan as saying that despite attacks by rebels, his troops had completed the first month of their phased withdrawal from the country without losses.

Appeal to Lefebvre

Rome (Reuters) — The Vatican yesterday urgently appealed to Mr Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist Roman Catholic archbishop, to give up his plan to ordain bishops in his "Priestly Fraternity of Saint Pius X" without papal approval, a move which will cause a schism in the Church. "The Holy See is concerned to send a pressing appeal to the members of the Fraternity and to the faithful associated with it so that they rethink their position and remain united with the Vicar of Christ (the Pope)," the Vatican statement said.

Estonia party chief sacked over separatist issue

From Christopher Walker
Moscow

In an attempt to stem the growing tide of anti-Soviet nationalism, the veteran 65-year-old chief of the Communist Party in Estonia, one of the three Baltic republics, was dismissed yesterday after a decade in power and replaced by a younger man.

A brief Tass communiqué gave no reason for the sudden replacement of Mr Karl Vaino by Mr Vaino Vaino, who at 57 is the same age as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and a former ambassador to Venezuela and Nicaragua.

But Western diplomats familiar with the northern republic, which has been a source of growing nationalist unrest, said it appeared that the Kremlin was backing on the younger and more politically adroit man proving more adept at restraining moves towards separatism.

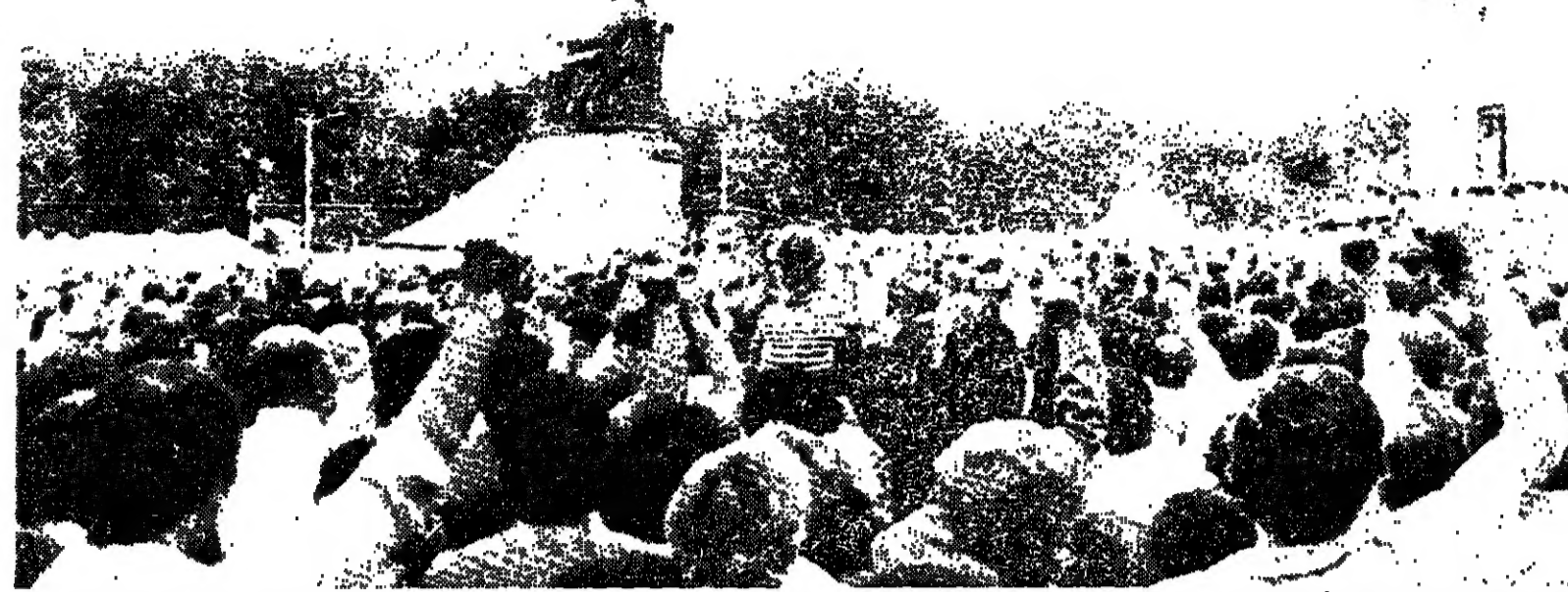
Only last month, the Communist Party chiefs in the two troubled southern republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan were unceremoniously dismissed after failing to cope with a three-month-long ethnic crisis.

Communism Party reformers later criticized the transparently false official decision to announce that they had been simultaneously removed "for health reasons".

Estonian nationalists clashed with police several times in 1987 and an early warning of trouble for the party leadership came in January when the republic's ideology chief, Mr Rein Ristlaan, was dismissed for failing to combat nationalist sentiment.

Like the two other Baltic republics of Latvia and Lithuania, Estonia — which for two centuries was part of the Russian Tsarist empire — was an independent nation state between 1918 and 1940 when it was absorbed by the Soviet Union under terms of a secret pact with Nazi Germany, a fact which remains a strong cause of resentment.

Apparently encouraged by



Thousands of Armenians voting at a rally in Yerevan on Sunday for a general strike to demand the return of Nagorno-Karabakh region from Azerbaijan.

the policy of *glasnost*, nationalist groups have become bolder in their demands. Last week the republic's party newspaper reported that Estonians plan to set up a Popular Front which would exclude party officials from its ranks.

Earlier this year 14 citizens of the republic signed a document calling for the first independent party in the Soviet Union. Although this had little chance of success, it caused great anxiety to the Soviet authorities.

Any Western visitor to Tallinn, the picturesque Estonian capital, quickly encounters the depth of anti-Soviet feeling which is freely expressed to outsiders in local cafés and restaurants. It was increased by rumours that Estonians were being forced to do dangerous work clearing up the radiation caused by the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.

Nationalist feeling has also been fuelled by the knowledge that the republic is one of the most economically advanced in the Soviet Union. Last month the Kremlin flatly rebuffed calls by Estonian intellectuals for the republic to be allowed to become a zone of

self-management, with total control over its economy, in which co-operatives have been pioneered.

The intellectuals had warned in letters which appeared in the Estonian press, but not in national newspapers, that over-centralization was hindering economic development and called for the proclamation of the republic with its population of 1.5 million (900,000 of whom are Estonians) as a self-financing unit.

One writer who supported the scheme — which later attracted considerable interest in Lithuania — wrote: "Central ministries have turned themselves into effective empires, lorded it in the metropolises and fearfully supported by their local vassals."

The official Kremlin view is that the rising tide of nationalism in different parts of the Soviet Union is mainly caused by neglect and poor leadership at a local level. Kremlin leaders appear to believe that it can be quelled by piecemeal reforms, although diplomats maintain that the recent experience in Armenia has proved them wrong.

Conservatives face battle as reformers demand change

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

In the run-up to the crucial Communist Party conference on June 23, Soviet reformers have launched a campaign to seize the initiative from their conservative opponents by denouncing them in the press and circulating radical new ideas for change which they are seeking to have debated.

In a satellite television link with Washington yesterday, Mr Yevgeny Primakov, a supporter of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, rejected a suggestion from the US senator, Mr Richard Lugar, that there remained a possibility of the Soviet Union slipping back into Stalinist ways.

"The party has set itself a task of creating a reliable mechanism that will prevent a recurrence of what we describe as the tragic reality of the past," he said. Another panelist and deputy of the Supreme Soviet, Mr Vadim Zagladin,

pledged that "real possibilities" were being created for dividing the functions of the party and state institutions and for enhancing the independence of the judiciary and other executive bodies.

Among the most outspoken of the 5,000 deputies attending the conference — which many have painted in advance as a make-or-break occasion for the Gorbachev reform drive — is Mr Vitaly Korotich, editor of the reformist weekly *Ogonyok*, a constant target for attack by the conservatives.

"I am expecting discussions on people in the country and the party who have tried all their lives to scare us," he told readers of *Moscow News*. In a scathing attack on the conservatives, whom some observers believe form the majority of delegates, Mr Korotich said their philosophy was based on Stalin's paranoia about the alleged presence of enemies within, and he vowed to fight for a change in "worn-out and

absurd" secrecy policies. A second delegate, the author Daniel Granin, called for a radical change in budget allocations to release cash for food and consumer goods, and also called for newspapers to be freed from the shackles of party control.

Professor Yuri Afanasev called for increased access to historical documents, while Mr Fyodor Burlatsky, head of the internal commission on human rights, called for trial by jury, the repeal of the death penalty, an end to punishment before the courts for "anti-Soviet activities" and the freedom to demonstrate.

The publication of what amounts to a new radical platform by the reformers ensures heated debate at the conference. But diplomatic observers said last night that it was possible many of the radical new suggestions would never get past the drawing-board stage because of determined conservative resistance.

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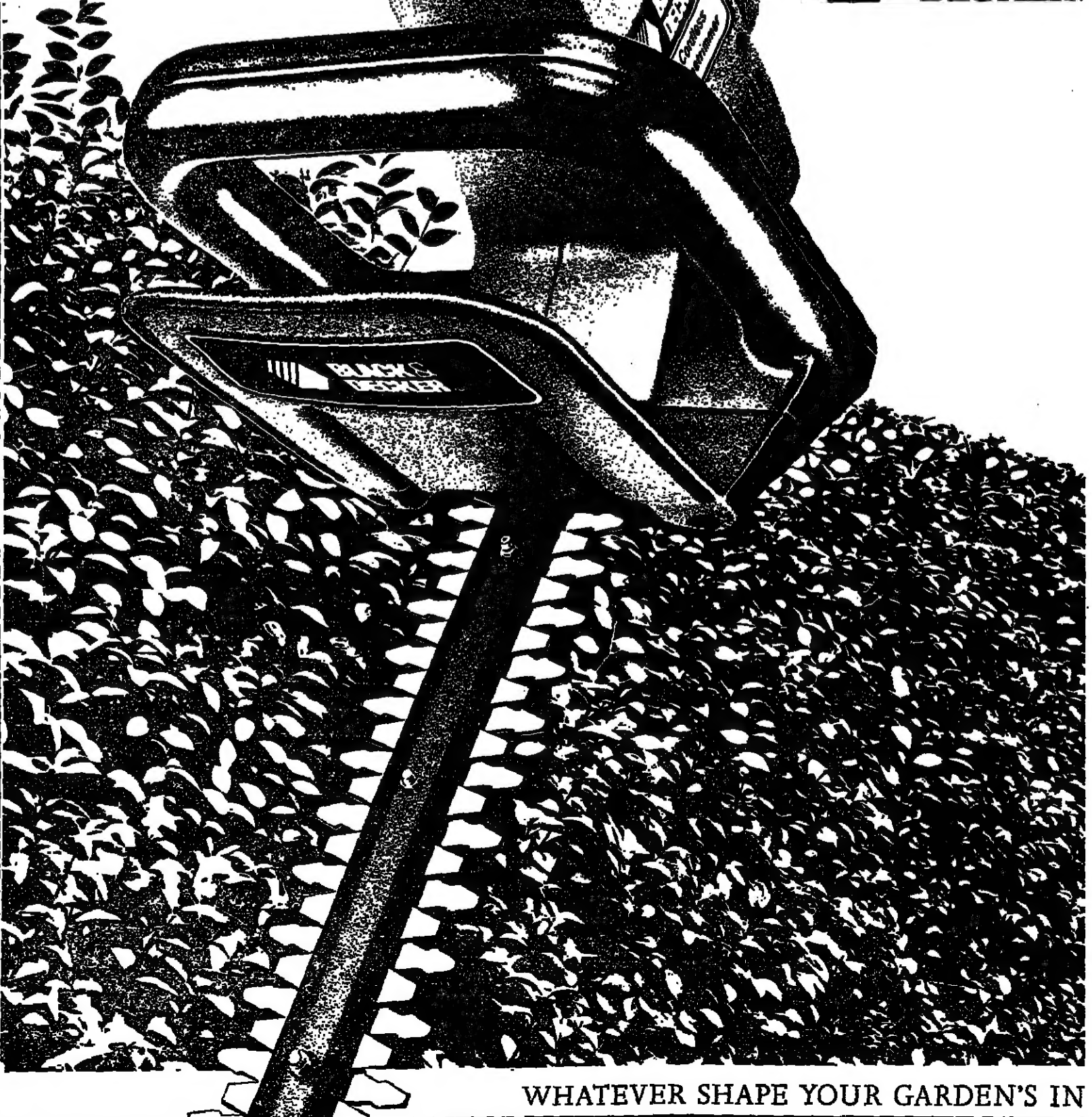
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WHATEVER SHAPE YOUR GARDEN'S IN

US defence contracts scandal

Pentagon in bribes inquiry

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

More than 200 subpoenas have been served by grand juries in the past few days for testimony or documents from military contractors and individuals in an affair that looks like becoming one of the biggest scandals to hit the American defence industry.

The investigation into "rampant bribery" among officials in the four military services expanded yesterday with 250 federal agents conducting searches and inquiries in Washington and at least 12 states. Large numbers of grand jury indictments are expected. It is believed that at least 15

defence contractors are being investigated. The central allegation is that Pentagon procurement officials accepted payoffs in exchange for confidential information on government contracts.

Senator John Warner, a senior member of the armed services committee, said there were "many cases where they paid \$500 (£275) to \$1,000 to a government employee for proprietary information and then went out and sold it for more than \$50,000".

Six current or former Pentagon officials were served with warrants this week. A number

of former Pentagon officials who became private consultants to military contractors are also under investigation.

A central figure in the inquiry is Mr Melvyn Paisley, who served from 1981 to 1987 as Assistant Navy Secretary of Engineering, Research and Systems. A search warrant issued for the St Louis office of McDonnell Douglas alleged that he gave the company inside information about contacts on navy fighter-bombers. The company said its "relations with Paisley have been proper" and that it was co-operating in the investigation.

Calming New Caledonia tension

Rocard summons Nouméa rivals to Paris dialogue

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Within a month of being appointed Prime Minister of France, M. Michel Rocard has managed to calm the high tensions in New Caledonia sufficiently to permit the principal representatives of the pro-French community, M. Jacques Lafleur, and the pro-independence community, M. Jean-Marie Tjibaou, to meet for the first time in five years.

Details of Wednesday's secret three-hour discussion between M. Lafleur, M. Tjibaou, and M. Rocard emerged yesterday. Both men had been summoned from New Caledonia to Paris, but had managed to avoid journalists when entering the Prime Minister's residence.

Also at the meeting was M. Christian Blanc, head of the commission sent by M. Rocard to New Caledonia to study the future of the territory.

Less than two months ago it seemed that New Caledonia could have been on the brink of civil war. Harsh words, hurled across the ever-widening gulf between the "loyalist" settler community and the separatist Melanesians over statutes laid down by the previous conservative government in the last two years,

deteriorated into intercommunal violence this year.

Tension reached breaking point in April after Melanesian extremists killed four gendarmes on Ouvéa island and took hostage 24 others. The French army assault which freed them in May resulted in the deaths of 19 of the hostage-takers and two of the assault force.

M. Lafleur and the then Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac, referred to M. Tjibaou's separatists as terrorists and both New Caledonian leaders refused to meet.

A communiqué issued after this week's meeting said that it had enabled M. Rocard to listen to the conditions of both sides for establishing a lasting

peace. Talks would be held over the next two weeks based on the creation of a federal administration for the territory and more balanced economic development for the two communities.

M. Lafleur has used the word "partition" to describe proposals made to the commission, who were in New Caledonia for two weeks talking to both sides, adding "better a poor agreement than a good civil war". He also acknowledged for the first time that there was a Melanesian independence group "who will not be dissuaded".

Officially nothing is known about the contents of the commission's report, but it apparently sets out ideas for

creating different zones of administration for loyalists and separatists and at the same time boosts economic possibilities for areas under separatist control.

A second commission set up by M. Rocard is investigating the deaths of three of the Melanesians in last month's assault. Charges of murder and grievous bodily harm leading to death have been issued by the Nouméa court, after witnesses said that three kidnappers, including their leader, Alphonse Dianou, were killed after they had surrendered.

Post-mortem examinations on the three have shown that two died from bullet wounds and that M. Dianou had marks compatible with beatings and a vigorous heart massage as well as a bullet wound in the leg.

M. Rocard, who has been under considerable pressure since becoming Prime Minister, was taken to hospital immediately after the New Caledonia meeting suffering from an acute attack of renal colic. A statement yesterday said that he had been discharged on Wednesday night and was resting at home. He could resume work today.

Tough Fiji clampdown

From Christopher Morris, Sydney

Fiji's military-backed interim Government last night imposed new security measures giving the Army and police retrospective, and apparently unlimited, powers of search, arrest and interrogation to combat what it called "subversion".

The President, Ratu Sir Penina Ganiela, formally signed an emergency decree drafted after the recent discoveries of stockpiles of arms buried on remote farms in Indian-dominated West Fiji, and also the interception in Sydney of an illegal shipment of 10 tons of weapons. Security forces are carrying out further raids in search of more arms.

Boat people caught in Hong Kong net



A Vietnamese mother, clasping her two children, is among the first group of refugee boat people to land at Hong Kong and be interned as illegal immigrants under tough new laws.

Hong Kong (AP) — For the first time in 13 years, Vietnamese boat people arriving in Hong Kong were detained as illegal immigrants yesterday.

Under a tough new policy the 78 who had arrived by late afternoon will be held pending repatriation, unless they can prove they face persecution back home.

The British Ambassador to Vietnam, Mr. Emrys Davies, told reporters in Hong Kong that Hanoi "saw enormous difficulties in taking large numbers" of boat people back and gave no indication it would accept them by the early 1990s.

He described the Vietnamese Government's reaction to the new policy as cautious, but said Hanoi was punishing people organizing the exodus from Vietnam.

Hong Kong has considered all boat people to be refugees fleeing persecution since 1975. But the policy came under review as arrivals jumped to nearly 8,000 this year while only 1,200 were resettled in the same period.

Government officials say prospects are dim for finding homes for many of the more than 16,000 refugees now in Hong Kong camps.

Under the new policy every new arrival will be screened by immigration officials.

Boat people who fled for economic reasons will be detained to be sent back, while those who faced persecution will be granted refugee status and become eligible for resettlement.

Indian by-election

Poll-rigging gang caught in the act

From Michael Hamlyn, Allahabad

Mr. Arun Nehru, the heavy-weight political strategist behind the most severe challenge to the Government of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has had to face, exulted yesterday: "We have caught them red-handed."

The organizers of the opposition challenge in the key Allahabad by-election have maintained that they would win but for the ballot-rigging of Congress, the government party. On polling day Mr. Nehru thought he had got Congress cold.

According to Mr. Nehru, who is a cousin of the Prime Minister and was once one of his closest confidants, at 3am a Congress gang went to the polling station at Satpura, a rural district, and grabbed the presiding officer.

"They stuck a Sten gun against his neck," said Mr. Nehru, "and they forced him to sign the back of all the ballot papers (the indication that the ballot had been legally cast) and stamped it in favour of Congress."

The gang stamped nearly 800 papers, about 20 per cent of the total due to be cast at the booth, before moving on.

"He was a particularly honest presiding officer and reported it to our men when they arrived in the morning. The election at this polling station has been cancelled and will be repeated today," Mr. Nehru said.

Mr. Nehru, with the opposition candidate, Mr. V. P. Singh, sitting beside him, explained that in another polling station at Shankargarh, poll observers had spotted two ballot boxes, which they presumed had been stuffed in a similar way, lying in a police vehicle.

"If organized teams are going round stamping ballots, they are not going to stop at two booths," Mr. Nehru said.

At Nevada Samogara a gang tried to snatch the ballot boxes but the presiding officer's staff resisted. There was then a confrontation between rival parties and shots were fired. Mr. Narendra Pal Singh, a member of the state legislative assembly belonging to the Lok Dal party, and his police bodyguard were both wounded.

A crowd of Congress workers noted the white Mercedes of Mr. Devi Lal, the Lok Dal Chief Minister of Haryana, drawing up. They surrounded it and broke its windows.

"He deserved it," said the chief spokesman for Congress in the constituency, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. He blamed Mr. Lal for travelling the constituency in a convoy of 15 cars and 200 motorcycles, terrorizing voters and dropping off teams of Haryana thugs to rig the ballots.

"This is a total interference by the chief minister of one state in the internal affairs of another state," Mr. Azad said. He added that he had sent a telegram to the chief election commissioner complaining about Mr. Lal's behaviour.

Mr. Azad accused the supporters of Mr. V. P. Singh of doing all the rigging, and said that they even went to the lengths of travelling in cars flying Congress flags to do their nefarious business.

He also accused Mr. Singh of having spent 16 million rupees (£7 million) on his campaign. He added, to the believing laughter at a press conference, that Congress's own budget had been a mere 2,000 rupees.

How many people voted for whom will not be known until tomorrow morning, and until then Mr. Singh and Mr. Nehru — but more importantly, the tens of thousands of Indians supporting them — will not know how effectively they may cry: "We were robbed."

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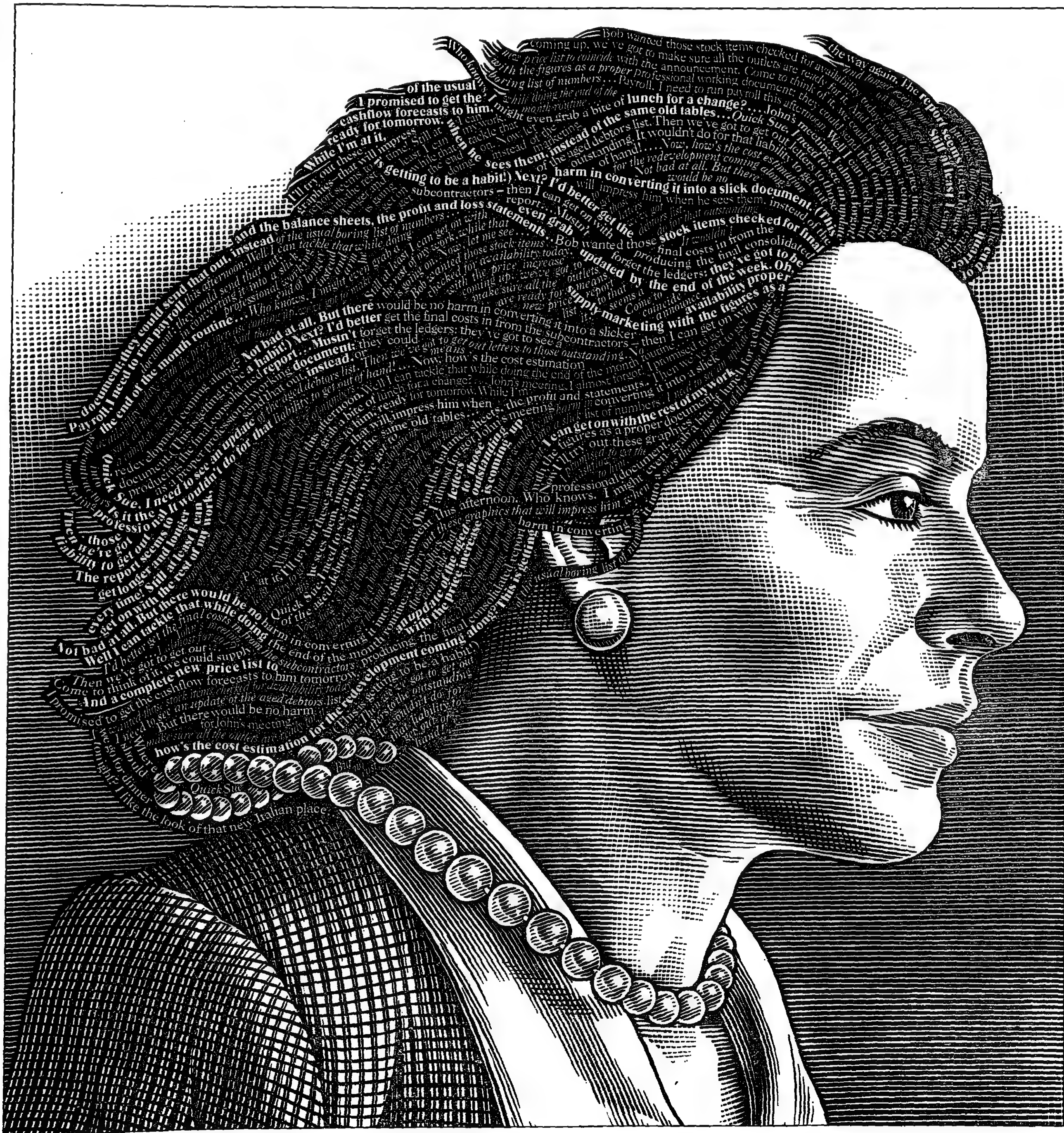
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Ships shuttle from port to port in search of dumping ground for poison waste

Third World awakes to toxic trade perils

From Roger Boyes in Rome and Sam Kiley in London

The poison ship Zanoobia bobbed uncomfortably yesterday in the muddy waters of Genoa harbour, its hold still full of 11,000 barrels of toxic waste shuttled round the world in search of a safe dumping ground.

This is the latest in a series of shipments of potent industrial poisons, sent to the Third World for a quiet burial, that have bounced back to embarrass West Europe and the US.

Some 20 million tons a year of chemical poison are shipped from Europe to the developing countries. The toxic cargoes are poorly monitored, the documents vague, destinations and ship names often switched — a traffic conducted with all the secrecy of international arms dealing.

Italy is catching most of the criticism at the moment but British, West German, Dutch and American companies are also deeply engaged in the waste-trafficking business.

Greenpeace this week released a report detailing 62 "active" waste export deals, although 22 were to Britain from industrialized countries, the rest are bound for Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Developing nations have moved to stop the use of their territory as a tip for their industrialized neighbours — last month the Organization

of African Unity banned the importation of hazardous nuclear and industrial waste to the continent, and the European Parliament resolved to call for a ban on waste exports from Europe, embarrassing industrialized nations into taking their rubbish back.

The Zanoobia shipment of 2,000 tons of resins, pesticides and polychloride biphenyl, was first loaded onto a Maltese vessel in Italy, but was turned away from Djibouti.

It sailed for Venezuela, where a child is reported to have died after contact with the chemical containers, and the load was transferred to the Syrian-registered Zanoobia and sent out to sea.

It returned to Syria, where it again was denied a berth. The tanks now brew beneath the Mediterranean sun in the country that produced the waste, while Italian officials, and Syrian sailors suffering from skin diseases and breathing problems, work out how to dump the undumpable.

Likewise, the Liberian-flagged ship Khian Sea, loaded with more than 13,000 tons of toxic incinerator ash from Philadelphia (including dioxins, the most deadly organic material known) was refused entry to the Bahamas late in 1986, then Bermuda. Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Guinea-Bissau rejected

her before she dumped the cargo in Haiti last January.

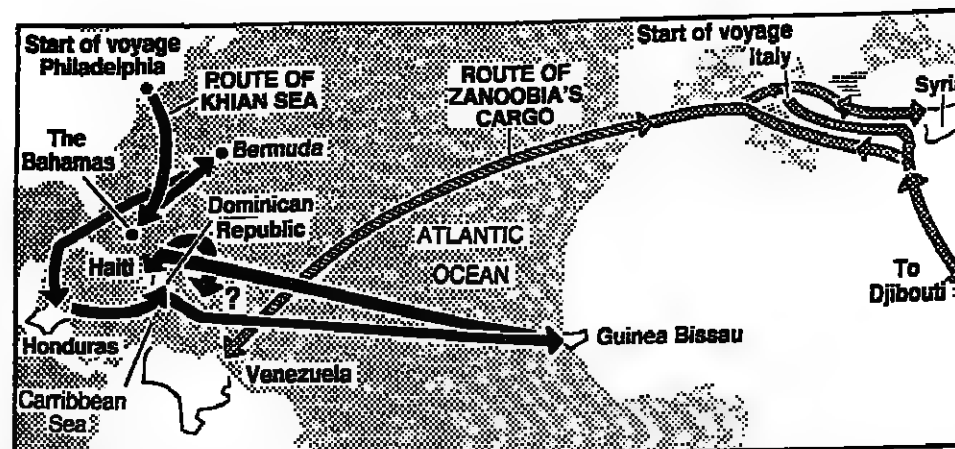
There, Greenpeace claims, the ash was described as "fertilizer". It also claims that days later the ship was ordered to reload the cargo, which it did, but left 3,000 tons behind. The Khian Sea is now believed to be heading for the Caribbean with the remains of the poisonous ash on board.

This week the Norwegian Government announced that it was sending a vessel to pick up another load of Philadelphia's toxic ash which had been illegally dumped on an island off the coast of Guinea.

"We are worried that if they continue to shuttle back and forth the owners might be tempted to dump the load at sea or scupper the ships altogether," said a Greenpeace spokesman in Washington, Mr Jim Vallette.

Though Third World governments are beginning to grasp the dangers, they are reluctant to lose a useful source of hard currency.

Greenpeace says that Guinea-Bissau, Benin and Gabon are involved in waste export deals of toxic and nuclear materials, while Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, the Dutch Antilles, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam and Uruguay plan to sell dumping-land to the industrialized North.



A map showing the voyages of two toxic waste vessels, the Zanoobia, Syrian-registered and carrying Italian waste, and the Khian Sea, Liberian-flagged and loaded with American ash.



A tug moving the Zanoobia and its cargo of toxic wastes to an isolated Genoa berth after port workers walked off the job in protest at the smell and fumes spreading from the vessel.

Carrington enters Nato row over Soviet arms offer

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Lord Carrington, the Secretary-General of Nato, yesterday stepped into a growing controversy within the alliance over Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposal. He said the Soviet initiative on conventional force reductions, aimed at pulling a million troops out of Europe, was "a distinct move in the right direction which should be welcomed".

But Lord Carrington said Moscow and its allies must first agree with Nato on a new framework, or mandate, for conventional arms talks in Vienna on "Atlantic to the Urals" conventional arms reductions under the umbrella of the 35-nation European Security Process. Trying to agree on forces data before the mandate had been drawn up was "clearly idiotic", he said.

Nato's need was for a balance of conventional forces in Europe, not equal reductions which left Warsaw Pact superiority intact, Lord Carrington said. He welcomed the statement this week by Mr Michael Dukakis, the US Democratic presidential candidate, to the Atlantic Council that it was up to the Soviet bloc to make most reductions, since it possessed far more men and arms.

The disarray within Nato has crept up almost unnoticed over the past two weeks after a proposal made to President Reagan by Mr Gorbachev during the recent Moscow summit.

Accustomed to Mr Gorbachev's public relations flair, Nato leaders had been bracing themselves for a Soviet initiative on conventional arms to follow the INF treaty on nuclear weapons in Europe. "But we still seem to have been wrong-footed," a Nato diplomat said.

Progress at the Vienna conventional mandate talks has been held up partly because of Western demands that conventional arms must be linked to human rights concessions, but also because of disagreement over definitions.

At the Moscow summit Mr Gorbachev suggested a three-stage deal: 1, an exchange of data on levels of troops and equipment, with on-site inspections; 2, cutbacks by each side of half a million troops; and 3, the re-formation of remaining forces to give them a purely defensive character, with no capacity for surprise attack.

At the time the proposal went little noticed amid the summit razzmatazz.

Mr Reagan dealt with it by saying conventional talks were not only a superpower issue and the US had to consult its allies in Nato before responding. But a week ago Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, elaborated on the proposal at the United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament.

Last weekend Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, became the first Western leader to welcome the Soviet initiative as "a good foundation" for an agreement. "The

Gorbachev proposal has once again hit the West German weak spot," a Nato diplomat said. "Bonn feels particularly exposed to the huge Soviet conventional advantage after the INF deal on nuclear missiles, and is eager to detect any sign of progress." Britain and other countries have been more hawks.

In a bid to bridge the gap Lord Carrington — who hands over as Secretary-General to Herr Manfred Wörner, the former West German Defence Minister on July 1 — said the Gorbachev proposal as first formulated had been "good public relations stuff". The initiative had yet to be formally tabled by Moscow. "None of it is in writing, none of it is a firm proposal". It envisaged exchange of data as a first step, but disputes about data were precisely what had held up the previous East-West talks on conventional forces in Vienna for 14 years.

Ottawa — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said yesterday that the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional weapons continues to pose problems for European security and stability (John Best writes). However, he hailed the recent "dynamic improvement" in East-West relations. "For the first time, the Soviets are showing a willingness to reflect on the threat represented by their superior military strength and their claim to an ideological monopoly," said Herr Kohl, here for talks with Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, before the Western summit in Toronto.

Mr Gorbachev had suggested tackling imbalances, or "asymmetries", after the withdrawal of half a million troops on each side, Lord Carrington said. This did not make sense.

Mr Shevardnadze, by contrast, had suggested identifying and eliminating "asymmetries" during the first stage, before troop withdrawals, Lord Carrington said.

"We cannot take away troops or equipment until we know what the frame of reference is," a senior Nato official said.

Officials said a further flaw in the Gorbachev initiative was that it failed to identify reductions in tanks and artillery, in which Nato estimates the Warsaw Pact has a three to one advantage.

Lord Carrington said the Russians "have moved a long way in our direction". An agreement on the "mandate" at Vienna was possible by next month, with negotiations beginning in the autumn.

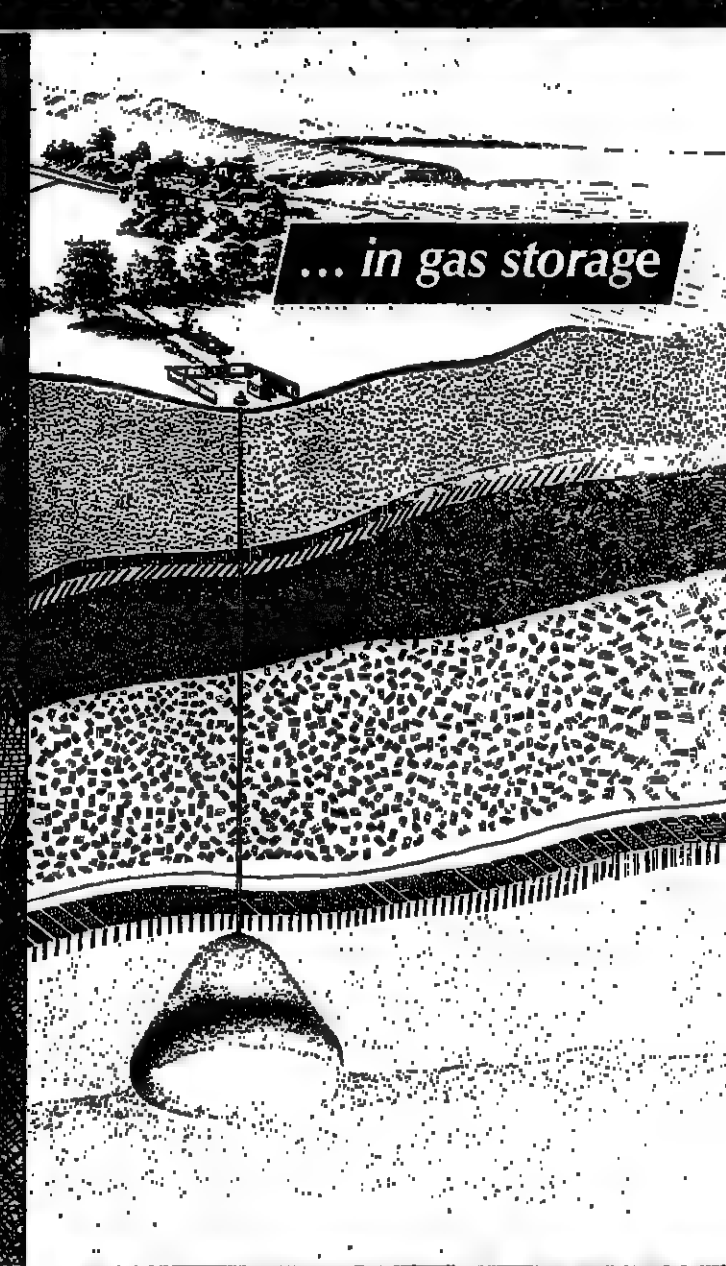
He said only a few "sticking points" remained, including whether dual-capable aircraft and artillery — weapons which can fire conventional or nuclear warheads — should be included.

According to some reports, the United States has indicated to the Soviet Union's negotiators that dual-capable weapons could be included, despite previous objections from Nato.

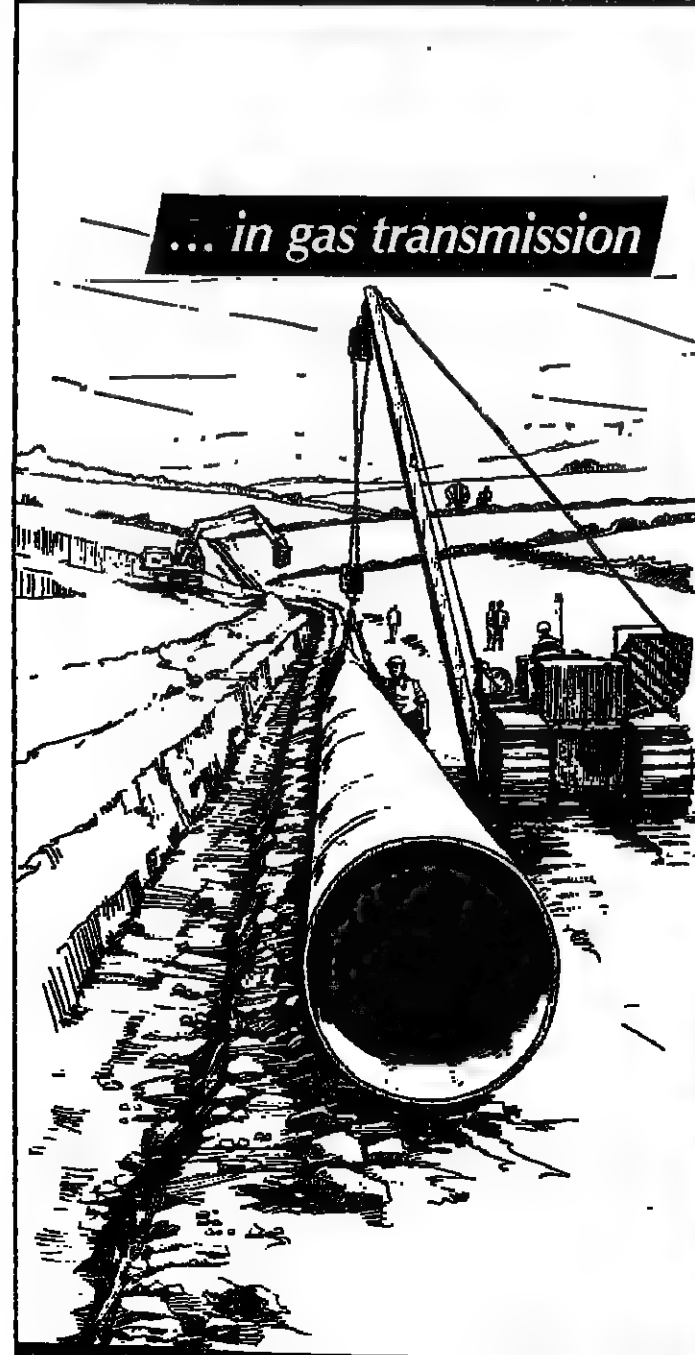
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■ we added a quarter of a million more customers

■ an unusually mild winter caused a slight fall in gas sales to tariff customers, but contract gas sales recovered; after correcting for temperature differences, the underlying growth in gas sales was nearly 4 per cent

■ our installation and contracting, appliance trading, and exploration activities increased operating profits

■ the British Gas On-Line Inspection Centre received the Queen's Awards for Export and Technological Achievement.

We also continued to invest in the future success of British Gas. We expanded overseas, acquiring an interest in the Canadian company Bow Valley Industries Ltd. And we invested £448 million in modernizing and extending the assets of the business.

In view of the company's strong underlying growth, the Directors are recommending a final dividend of 5.5 pence (net).

The Annual Report and Accounts 1988 will be distributed to shareholders in mid-July.

British Gas
ENERGY IS OUR BUSINESS

The contents of this statement, for which the Directors of British Gas plc are solely responsible, have been approved for the purposes of Section 57 of the Financial Services Act 1986 by Price Waterhouse as authorized persons.

Following the death of Mr. David Fyfe Cable of Forfar, Scotland, who died in England after his return from Iran, and acting in trust for and on behalf of Mrs. Sylvia Cable, his widow, who has now released a portion of his superb collection to

A. WELLESLEY BRISCOE & PARTNERS LTD., for a VERY IMPORTANT AUCTION OF HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL MERIT

of a further part to be auctioned in London

THE DAVID FYFE CABLE COLLECTION OF RARE ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS FINE AND EXCEPTIONAL RUGS

from PERSIA, ASIA MINOR, and the CAUCASUS including RARE SILK RUGS & OTHER IMPORTANT ENTITIES

A NOTE ON THE LATE DAVID FYFE CABLE. He was born in Forfar, Scotland, on the 24th of April, 1924. At a very early age through his father, who had often worked in Iran and later as a student, he developed what was at that time an unusual interest in Persian rugs which continued to grow throughout his life.

In 1958 he went to London, at that time still the centre of the world for Persian carpets, to seek his fortune and his niche in the trade of Persian carpets.

The bonded warehouses at the Port of London Authority, Cutler Street, London EC2 (formerly the East India Docks Warehouse) were the centre of the oriental carpet trade.

It was in this closed world that David Fyfe Cable started his career and in which he was determined to succeed. He commenced his collection picking up items in the hundreds of thousands of rugs that transited through the bonded warehouses. In his passionate love of rugs and his determination to succeed, even though an outsider in this field, he made outstanding progress.

In 1965 he became a director of the Persian Carpet Trading Company Ltd, of 120 Bishopsgate, London EC2, at that time one of the largest of the 127 companies in the Port of London Authority Warehouses.

In 1968 having mastered Farsi, and accompanied by his wife, he fulfilled his lifelong ambition to live and work in Iran. With foreign capital he organized in the manner of a large European trading corporation, International Carpet Trading Company Limited of Teheran. It was during this time that his work took him deep into the remote parts of Iran where his passion for seeking out the beautiful, unique rug could be satisfied.

Whilst in Iran he commenced his book "A Scotsman and Persian Rugs", which he wrote in the manner of A. Cecil Edwards' classic work "The Persian Carpet", and which has remained unfinished. Always of delicate health and a very heavy smoker, he was found to have cancer of the stomach and returned to England where he died.

AT OUR SALEROOM
SUNDAY 19th JUNE AT 5.30 pm
VIEWING FROM 3.30 pm.

A. WELLESLEY BRISCOE & PARTNERS LTD.,
ROXBURY PLACE, OFF SEAGRAVE RD.,
LONDON SW16 Tel: 01-881 8558. Fax: 01-881 4262

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Pre-summit manoeuvring in Europe

Genscher pushes for closer economic ties within EEC

From Jonathan Braude, Brussels

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, yesterday emphasized his Government's long-term commitment to European monetary union and called on Britain to join the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

In an important policy speech to the European Parliament, the German minister said Britain should shoulder the responsibilities of full membership of the European Monetary System while Italy, which is subject to a more relaxed regime within the system, should now bring the lira into line with other currencies.

Supporting the establishment of a European central bank, Herr Genscher promised to make a discussion of monetary policy one of the central themes of the European Community summit in Hanover at the end of this month.

With West Germany's six-month presidency of the European Community drawing to a close, the speech was essentially intended as a summation.

But Herr Genscher made no bones about his desire to push forward with economic policy moves in the two weeks that remain before Greece takes over the leadership of the EEC.

Arguing that conditions for progress on monetary policy have perhaps never been

Manila (Reuters) — Japanese officials said that a guerrilla suspect captured in the Philippines had been setting up a base for attacks on the Toronto summit of leading industrialized nations and on the Seoul Olympics. The deputy head of the Japanese Embassy here, Mr Morihisa Aoki, said that Hiroshi Sasaki, a suspected Red Army member and a convicted murderer, had meant to use Manila as an "international terrorist" centre.

better than they are now", he said the opportunity should not be missed to accede to the demands of business, government and the central banks for closer economic co-operation.

Herr Genscher's speech came as the Strasbourg Parliament was due to vote on a call by the Conservative European People's Party for the establishment of a single EEC currency as an essential element of creating a single European

market by 1992. He argued that monetary and economic union would prevent individual member nations building up huge trade surpluses and deficits with one another leading to runs on weaker currencies, destabilizing instead of strengthening the monetary system as barriers to trade and

capital movements come down. Herr Genscher, however, preferred to concentrate on broader themes. Arguing that the establishment of a single European market would save the economy some 200 billion Ecu, improve Community GDP by 4.5 per cent, cut consumer prices by 6.1 per cent and create 1.8 million new jobs, he cautioned against putting up barriers to trade with the outside world while bringing down frontiers

within the Community. The German minister said he hoped agreement could be reached on two essential elements of the single market before the end of the presidency, and was looking forward to agreement on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications and a decision on a common market in road haulage this month.

Looking forward to the Hanover summit, Herr Genscher said it would be a "classical" summit, where leaders would be spared detailed discussions on unfinished Community business. They would concentrate, he said, on the internal market, social policy and economic and foreign policy affairs. The most important thing, he concluded, was to set concrete priorities for the future.

the idea, saying it supports co-ordinated cuts in subsidies but that some government aid will always be necessary to properly manage farm markets.

The EEC proposed short-term measures aimed at easing immediate problems of over-production of sugar, grain and other crops. The US has criticized this approach.

Farm reform is a central theme of the Uruguay round of trade liberalization negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

M Delors also said that discussions of key economic and trade issues at Toronto would be made more difficult by the fact that Mr Reagan would soon leave office.

At last year's summit President Reagan unveiled a proposal for phasing out farm subsidies by the end of the century. The EEC has rejected

Stolen baby is going home



Brazilian couple Luis Vasconcelos and Rosalinda Gonzales smiling outside Israel's Supreme Court in Jerusalem after judges had ordered an Israeli couple to return their baby daughter. The Israeli couple, Mr Yaakov Turgeman and his wife, Simone, adopted the child 18 months ago without knowing she had been kidnapped (see Murray writes from Jerusalem). Baby "Carly" must be returned on July 15, the court said, after a child psychologist has tried to help her to accept that she must

leave the Jewish home, which is all she has ever known, to live with a family who are so far strangers to her. Judge Moshe Bekas, asked the Israeli couple to return their baby daughter. The Israeli couple, Mr Yaakov Turgeman and his wife, Simone, adopted the child 18 months ago without knowing she had been kidnapped (see Murray writes from Jerusalem). Baby "Carly" must be returned on July 15, the court said, after a child psychologist has tried to help her to accept that she must

suffering was nothing compared with what she had been through over the past two years. The Turgemans had gone to Paraguay to try to find a baby after failing for 15 years to have a child of their own. They had adopted the four-month-old girl in good faith in November, 1986, unaware that she had just been stolen from her parents and smuggled out of Brazil. The story was pieced together by a British television documentary team, which brought Mrs Gonzales to Israel.

Korean judges demand reforms

Seoul (Reuters) — An unprecedented joint statement by 51 junior judges called for the resignation of South Korea's Chief Justice and a sweeping reshuffle to restore public confidence in the judiciary.

According to court officials, the Chief Justice, Mr Kim Young Chul, told a Supreme Court meeting that he wanted to resign and he would announce his decision soon.

President Roh's Democratic Justice Party said it regretted the judges' move and reaffirmed its pledge to bring in full democracy. Opposition parties welcomed the statement.

Protests delay pay rise talks

Sydney — Thousands of workers invaded the headquarters of Australia's Arbitration Commission in Melbourne to demand an immediate 6 per cent pay rise (Christopher Morris writes). Talks on the opening day of a battle between employers and unions seeking a new wage-fixing system were adjourned until the protesters were evicted.

Terror pardon

Mainz, West Germany (Reuters) — A Red Army Faction member, Klaus Jenschke, has been pardoned after serving 16 years of a life sentence for bank robbery and complicity in murder.

Kidnap letter

Bogotá — In a letter to his wife, Dr Alvaro Gómez, the Colombian politician kidnapped three weeks ago, said that his fate was in "the hands of God". The letter was the first evidence that he is still alive.

Hungary vigil

Budapest (AP) — Hundreds of Hungarians gathered at what is thought to be the grave of Imre Nagy, the Prime Minister during the 1956 uprising, to mark the 30th anniversary of his execution.

Strike averted

Madrid (Reuters) — Spanish civil aviation workers have called off strikes planned to start on Monday after being promised a pay review.

Inflation fight

Managua (AFP) — Nicaragua devalued its currency by 700 per cent four months after implementing a reform programme to halt inflation.

£2m drug haul

Rome (Reuters) — Italian police arrested three men accused of smuggling £2 million worth of cocaine into Civitavecchia on a Panamanian ship.

Sea solution

Peking (Reuters) — China has begun mass burials at sea because of a lack of space in populated areas, the China Daily said.

Threat to Efta's future

Brussels — Diplomats said yesterday that, despite this week's agreement between the 12-nation EEC and the six members of the European Free Trade Association (Efta) on creating "a common European economic space", the "gravitational pull" of the EEC was weakening the structure of Efta and could eventually undermine it altogether (Richard Owen writes).

Officials said Efta nations were keen to benefit from the creation of the single European market by 1992. At an EEC-Efta ministerial meeting in Tampere, Finland, Herr Robert Graf, the Austrian Trade Minister, dismayed Efta colleagues by indicating

that Austria intended to apply for EEC membership in the second half of next year. Austria takes over the chairmanship of Efta from Finland next month.

Mr Willy de Clercq, the EEC Commissioner for External Relations, told warily remained round the issue at the Tampere meeting, noting only that EEC-Efta relations were moving into difficult areas as "the balance between the advantages and obligations of the two sides" became clearer. But he acknowledged "whispering in the corridors" about the possible break-up of Efta if Austria applied for EEC membership and other Efta nations, like Norway, followed suit.

Farm dispute shadow

Brussels (AP) — A US-European dispute over farm policy reform may "spoil the atmosphere" of next week's seven-nation economic summit, M Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, said yesterday.

A "divergence of views" remained between Washington and the EEC over how to reduce government support for agriculture, he said. "This ... could well spoil the atmosphere". M Delors and other senior Commission officials will represent the EEC at the meeting.

At last year's summit President Reagan unveiled a proposal for phasing out farm subsidies by the end of the century. The EEC has rejected

the idea, saying it supports co-ordinated cuts in subsidies but that some government aid will always be necessary to properly manage farm markets.

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Critics draw unflattering portrait of Picasso biographer

From Charles Bremner

New York

Art collectors may breathe easy. The bottom has not fallen out of the Picasso market.

But the New York art world is still giggling over claims by Miss Arianna Stassinopoulou-Huffington, the Greek-British writer now married to an American, that everyone from the French Government to eminent collectors were unloading their Picassos in the light of revelations from her newly published biography of the painter.

Rarely has a biography generated such torrents of scorn, hostility and publicity as Miss Stassinopoulou's *Picasso, Creator and Destroyer*, a work that depicts him as a sexual sadist, a rapacious, woman-hating monster who lived, as one critic put it, a "sad, bad life made most

interesting by its tortures". As Miss Stassinopoulou put it: "He went out of his way, took time and energy from his work, to torture and humiliate."

Mr Robert Hughes, a critic and author of *The Fatal Shore*, was scathing. "It's an example of what can go totally wrong with a biography of an artist when his celebrity takes over from his art. It is worthless as scholarship ... A resentful sexual history. A dog of a book."

He wrote one of the most caustic reviews ever to appear in *Time* magazine, dismissing it as cloying candy and ill-informed "fluff". "Through the pink fog of her pop psychology, one hears Muzak about 'genius', 'passion' and 'torment' attached to a simple rehash of the dubious argument put forward some 20 years ago by John Berger."

The *Los Angeles Times* noted: "One wonders whether the author has the remotest understanding of this human being."

Michiko Kakutani, of *The New York Times*, said: "Huffington writes about Picasso's life as though she were breathlessly narrating a trashy novel." *Newsweek* wrote that "Huffington's portrait is one-sided and bare-filleted."

A curious phenomenon of the furor is the ferocity of the attacks on Miss Stassinopoulou-Huffington, who now lives with her oil-heir husband Michael near Santa Barbara, California. Her detractors recall, among other things, the 1981 lawsuit over charges that she plagiarized parts of her biography of Maria Callas.

Her friends suggest jealousy may play some part. After a \$500,000 (£280,000) advance for *Picasso*, she

is guaranteed much more from sales and a film now in the works.

New York magazine last week devoted its cover story to a withering portrait of the author as a social-climbing "master of publicity, its timing and manipulation", who traded on her glamour for literary success.

"Like Picasso, Arianna is a master of the fiercely focused charm, the burning eyelock," Julie Baumgold wrote in the magazine. "She, too, has always had her court: the old beaux in various stages of cooled but eternal thrill, the legitimizing scholars, the chroniclers, the rich, helpful men who always fill her incense-laden rooms, their flowers forced to bursting."

Good or bad, the publicity has guaranteed a triumph in America for Miss Stassinopoulou, a Cambridge graduate who emerged as a

London celebrity in the early 1970s and annoyed feminists with her first book, *The Female Woman*.

The auburn-haired writer, now aged 37, has been touring the country telling interviewers how happy she is with the publicity.

Not all her friends are thrilled, though. Mr Mortimer Zuckerman, a close friend and chairman of the *Atlantic* magazine, last week asked *The New York Times* to correct a Stassinopoulou claim that he, among others, sold off a Picasso because they were disgusted by the man in her portrait.

Mr Zuckerman said that Miss Stassinopoulou's book had nothing to do with his reasons for selling Picasso's portrait of Dora Maar, and he insisted that the newspaper also state that he had not been responsible for putting "Arianna's Picasso" on the *Atlantic* cover.



Arianna Stassinopoulou: Triumph is guaranteed.

House of Lords

Law Report June 17 1988

Family Division

Innocent party in anticipatory breach

Percometal SARL v Mediterranean Shipping Co SA (The Simona)

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Templeman, Lord Ackner, Lord Oliver of Aylmerton and Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle [Speeches June 16]

Where a party wrongfully repudiated his contractual obligations before the time for their performance and the innocent party refused to accept the repudiation but chose instead to affirm the contract, the innocent party could not then claim to be absolved from further performance of the contract unless and until the repudiating party gave notice that he was once again ready and willing to perform his contractual obligations.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the shipowners, *Mediterranean Shipping Co SA*, from the judgment of the Court of Appeal (Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson) (*The Times* June 1, 1987; [1987] 2 Lloyd's Rep 235) who dismissed an appeal by the shipowners from Mr Justice Leggatt ([1986] 1 Lloyd's Rep 171) who had allowed an appeal by the charterers, *Percometal SARL*, from an arbitration award made in the shipowners' favour.

Mr Stewart Boyd, QC and Mr Adam Fenton for the shipowners; Mr David Donaldson QC and Mr Hugo Page for the charterers.

LORD ACKNER said that the appeal raised one short question — did the charterers lose their right to cancel the charterparty which they had entered into with the shipowners?

On July 11, 1982 for the carriage of a cargo of steel from Durban to Bilbao in the vessel *Simona*, contained a clause giving the charterers the option of cancelling the charterparty should the vessel not be ready to load on or before July 9. On June 29 the charterers advised the steel shippers in Durban that the vessel was nominated to load the steel from July 6-9 and applied for a loading permit on an arrival estimate of July 4 and a departure estimate of July 11.

The next day, the owners advised the steel shippers that the vessel was renominated to load on July 13-16 and an amended loading permit was tendered showing an arrival estimate of July 7 and a departure estimate of July 17. The document also showed that parcels of copper and granite would be loaded before the steel.

On July 2, the charterers received a letter from the owners cancelling an extension of the cancelling date, so as to cover the cargo loading dates from July 13-16 and received a telex in reply stating that the proposed loading dates were unacceptable, and that the charterers were cancelling the charterparty.

It was common ground that the charterers' action constituted an anticipatory breach and repudiation of the charterparty, because the right of cancellation could not be exercised until the arrival of the cargo. It was equally common ground that the repudiation was not accepted by the owners.

On July 3, the owners had a change of heart and teleaxed the charterers stating that the *Simona* would start loading on July 8. On July 8 the *Simona* arrived and tendered notice of readiness. The charterers rejected the notice and on that day began loading steel into a substitute vessel.

The owners' notice of readiness was in fact a false notice because they were not able immediately to load the charter cargo. They were then loading other cargo namely the copper and granite. The following day the owners' London

solicitors teleaxed the charterers to say that the vessel was now open to Durban for the charterers' cargo, that is, the vessel was free of other engagements.

That, again, was incorrect, in that the charterparty still being loaded on the vessel. The teleaxed the charterers to confirm their intentions, but no response was given until July 12 when the charterers sent a further cancellation notice. The owners' claim to dead freight in arbitration proceedings succeeded.

In the Court of Appeal the argument centred upon whether applying the decision in *Bratton v Foreign Hardwood Co (1905) 2 KB 543*, the charterers had lost their right to cancel as a result of their prior unaccepted repudiation. The court concluded that they had not.

When one party wrongfully refused to perform obligations, that would not automatically bring the contract to an end. The innocent party had an option. He might either accept the wrongful repudiation as determining the contract and sue for damages, or he might ignore or reject the attempt to determine the contract and affirm its continued existence. The court concluded that they had not.

The owners relied on the decision in *Bratton* as an escape route from the above principles. It was contended that where a party repudiated, the non-repudiating party, who did not accept the repudiation and affirmed the continued existence of the contract, was thereby absolved from tendering further performance under the contract while the repudiatory attitude was maintained.

It was contended that the obligations of the innocent party were not reversed until the repudiating party gave reasonable notice of his change of heart and was once again able and willing to perform the contract.

Accordingly, in the present case the owners were excused from tendering the vessel ready to load the steel on July 9 and the charterers could not rely on

the owners' failure to tender the vessel to cancel the charterparty. In short the charterers, by not repudiating, lost their right to cancel.

His Lordship's conclusion was that *Bratton* was not an authority for the proposition advanced by the owners. Alternatively, if it was, then it was wrong. Where a party wrongfully repudiated his contractual obligations, the innocent party of the time for their performance, he presented the innocent party with two choices. He might either affirm the contract by treating it as still in force or he might treat it as finally and conclusively discharged.

There was no third choice, as a sort of *via media*, to affirm the contract and yet be absolved from tendering further performance unless and until a party gave notice that he was once again able and willing to perform.

Such a choice would negate the contract being kept alive for the benefit of both parties and would deny the party who unsuccessfully sought to rescind, the right to take advantage of any supervening circumstance which would justify him in declining to complete.

Lord Bridge, Lord Templeman, Lord Oliver of Aylmerton and Lord Jauncey agreed with Lord Ackner.

Solicitors: Lloyd & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willis.

Failure to observe undertaking

Sabani and Another v Economakis

There were no grounds for discharging a *Mareva* injunction, to prevent the dissipation of assets, where there was no suggestion that an undertaking given at the *ex parte* application for the injunction was other than honest and genuine and that failure to observe them arose from oversight.

Mr Justice Potter so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on June 7 in open court after a hearing in chambers in considering whether to discharge a *Mareva* injunction granted subject to undertakings by Mr

In re T (Minors)
Before Mrs Justice Booth [Judgment June 16]

The wardship court was the only appropriate forum to consider the welfare of four children of one family who were the subjects of two sets of care proceedings brought by two local authorities in different juvenile courts as it was in the children's interests that one tribunal should consider all their interests together.

Neither juvenile court had the statutory power to transfer care proceedings to the other and it was necessary in such circumstances for the High Court to exercise the wardship jurisdiction in order to supplement the inadequate powers of the juvenile courts in order to protect the children.

The guardian *ad litem* appointed by the juvenile court had acted properly by invoking the wardship jurisdiction when the facts concerned about the difficulties in carrying out her statutory duties in two sets of proceedings.

Mrs Justice Booth so stated in a judgment delivered in open court after a hearing in chambers in *Tessie* on refusing to discharge wardship proceedings on the application of both local authorities.

Miss Rebecca Thornton for the guardian *ad litem* of the three younger children; Mr Paul

Kirley for Bradford City Council; Mr James Goss for the mother; Miss Eleanor Hamilton for Kirklees Borough Council; Mr Stephen Glover for the guardian *ad litem* of the oldest boy.

MRS JUSTICE BOOTH said that there were four wards: G, a boy aged 16 years, S, a girl aged 15; L, a girl aged 13 and R, a boy aged 9.

The three older children were born to the mother and her first husband while R was the child of the mother and her second husband.

In 1987, S alleged that she had been sexually abused by her stepfather. At that time the family lived together in Bradford. A place of safety order was obtained by Bradford City Council, an interim care order made in favour of that authority and S placed in a children's home.

At the end of November 1987, the mother, the stepfather and the three children moved to Huddersfield. The stepfather left the family home. Criminal proceedings were pending against him in Leeds Crown Court.

In January 1988 S alleged that the stepfather had abused her mother and that the maternal grandfather had abused her sister.

S made further disclosures alleging sexual activity within the family and as a result Kirklees Borough Council obtained a place of safety order in respect of the children, G, L and R. On March 31, Kirklees obtained interim care orders relating to the three children in the Huddersfield Juvenile Court.

In the care proceedings the same guardian *ad litem* was appointed by each juvenile court to represent the interests of the children. The guardian became increasingly concerned about the difficulties confronting her in carrying out her statutory duties in the two sets of proceedings.

All the children were showing signs of serious disturbance. There was conflict between the children. G denied the allegations made by S as to his part in sexual activities involving the younger children. The conflict was so acute that G had been represented separately.

In view of the complexity of the issues the guardian had instituted the wardship proceedings. Both local authorities sought the discharge of the wardship relying on the principles established by *A v Liverpool City Council* ([1982] AC 363) which stated that where local authorities had acted in accordance with the statutory code relating to children in trouble the High Court was precluded from exercising the wardship jurisdiction.

The case presented by Miss Thornton raised not upon any challenge to the statutory powers of the local authority but upon the inability of two juvenile courts to exercise their duties under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969.

By section 2(1) of the 1969 Act it was the residence of the child which governed the choice of juvenile court in which to bring care proceedings. There was no provision in the statute for one juvenile court to transfer care proceedings to another juvenile court.

No one juvenile court was able to determine care proceedings in respect of all four children. Each juvenile court was only concerned with those children brought before that court.

Once appointed by the juvenile court, the guardian *ad litem*

was vested with a wide responsibility to safeguard and promote the interests of the child until adulthood.

The guardian *ad litem* was justified in her fears that neither juvenile court was able to consider the interests of all the children. The children belonged to one family and each child's interests could not be considered in isolation from the others.

The principle had been well established that the High Court, in certain circumstances, could entertain a wardship application notwithstanding that a magistrates' court was seized of the same matter; see *In re P (Infants)* ([1967] 1 WLR 818).

That principle was considered by the Court of Appeal in *In re H (a Minor) (Wardship: Jurisdiction)* ([1978] Fam 65). That court had said that if there were special reasons, the court would exercise its wardship jurisdiction notwithstanding that a care order had been made under the 1969 Act.

The approach of the Court of Appeal in *In re H* was subject to critical appraisal by the House of Lords in *A v Liverpool City Council*. That decision was not expressed as disapproved and was acknowledged to be "obviously sensible".

In her Ladyship's opinion the High Court could exercise the wardship jurisdiction if it was necessary to do so in order to supplement the inadequate statutory powers of the justices to protect and further the welfare of a child.

The guardian *ad litem* had acted properly as invoking the wardship jurisdiction was the only means by which she could achieve a hearing before one tribunal. It would be proper to invite the Official Solicitor to act as guardian *ad litem* to all the wards.

Solicitors: Willis Croft, Bradford; Mr A. R. Sykes, Bradford; Ramsdens, Huddersfield; Mr M. R. G. Vase, Huddersfield; Parker Ford, Huddersfield.

June 16 1988

PARLIAMENT

Ministers call football chiefs to crisis meeting

The Government is asking the football authorities to meet it within the next two weeks to discuss, after the incidents in West Germany this week, the participation of national teams in international competitions.

Mr Colin Moynihan, Minister for Sport, agreed that football authorities had co-operated in controlling hooliganism within grounds, but regretted that the English Football Association had decided to take tickets for the present European championships.

Mr Denis Howell, Opposition spokesman on sport, had asked for a statement on the behaviour of "certain so-called English football supporters" attending the championships.

Mr Moynihan: With all MPs and the British people, I deplore the disgraceful scenes of violence in the streets of Cologne and Düsseldorf which have disrupted the football matches. English football supporters have been involved in West Germany this week.

Two hundred English hooligans have been detained since Saturday.

I regret bitterly that so many German police officers have been needed and that the lives of people in Stuttgart, Cologne and Düsseldorf have been disrupted in this way by English people.

The only positive aspect of this week's events has been the success of the measures taken to control the fans within the grounds at England's two matches in Stuttgart and Düsseldorf. The Department of the Environment has co-operated with the football authorities and

law-and-order matter. We hope to join the Government in doing what we can.

The Government has been discussing the behaviour of hooligans on the beaches in Spain. Thank goodness the Government has not got around to blaming that on football.

Labour would support measures to stop troublemakers travelling abroad and besmirching the name of the country and besmirching the national flag. No other country would tolerate the hooligans' use of the Union Jack.

The racism attached to taunting coloured footballers was of considerable concern. They had to discuss the importance of understanding the social purposes of sport.

With local authorities starved of money, when youngsters should be attracted to sports centres, they were priced out of them and physical education was downgraded in the national curriculum.

They should not see this evil as the fault of football, but rather as a social disease to which all of them must apply their minds.

Mr Moynihan regretted that the FA had taken tickets for the championship and hoped that they would decide against doing so in future. He thanked Mr Howell for his support, but said that it was naive in the extreme to believe that the acts of violence in Germany were unrelated to the presence of the England team. Criminally minded supporters were besmirching Britain's reputation.

Mr Tom Pendry (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said that those who besmirched the name of

United Kingdom football were not football fans, they were thugs and hard-nosed criminals.

Mr Moynihan said that regretfully the problems of football hooligans experienced in this country were experienced internationally, particularly in Holland, Germany and Italy as had been seen this week.

Regrettably the hooliganism had taken place at football grounds where the English team had been playing.

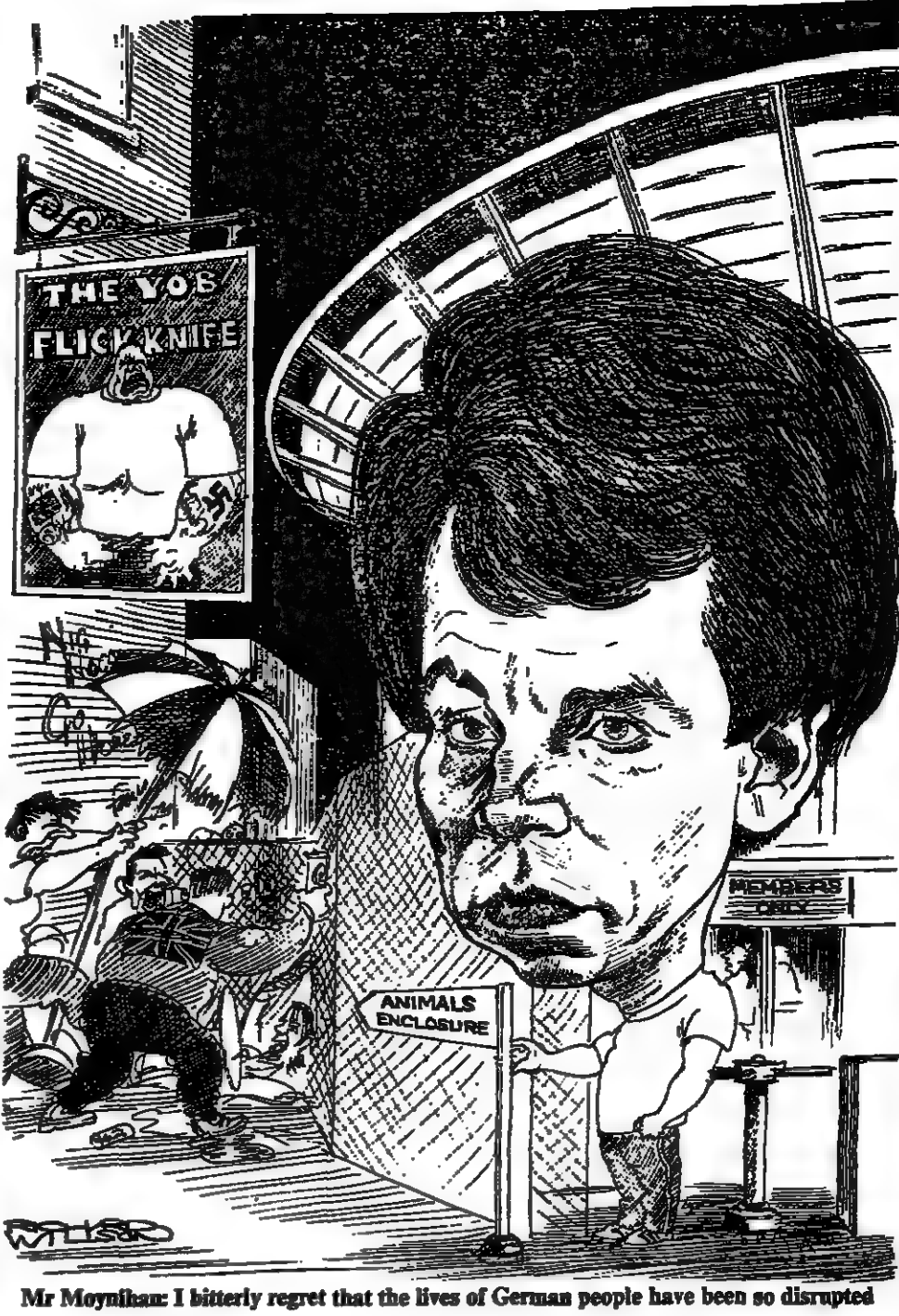
The games themselves provided a target for the thugs so action had to be taken on two fronts. First, by containing the problem within the grounds and, second, by the judicial measures he had announced and said there would be discussed in a European context.

Mr Richard Tracey (Surrey, C) said that the Football League had been recommended by its own advisers to introduce a membership scheme which would isolate those who were not true supporters.

Mr Moynihan said that a partial membership scheme had been tried and had not produced the results hoped for. It was essential therefore as a matter of urgency that a comprehensive, national membership scheme should be given high priority on the agenda of the football authorities.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Littleborough and Salford, Lab) said that there was evidence that the National Front had infiltrated British football clubs and England supporters, enticing decent supporters to undermine society. These activities were smearing British businesses and British holidaymakers abroad.

Mr Moynihan: I bitterly regret that the lives of German people have been so disrupted



Scottish visit 'helped SNP'

The findings of an opinion poll last week in the *Glasgow Herald* showed that the political effect in Scotland of the Prime Minister's visit to the Scottish Cup Final and her "Epistle to the Caledonians" had been to increase Scottish National Party support to its highest level for 10 years, Mr Alexander Salmond (Banff and Buchan, SNP) said at question time.

Mrs Thatcher: I had a very, very good day in Scotland and whatever the critics state, the Scottish economy and the people are benefiting enormously from the policies of this Government.

MP praises heart girl

Mr Peter Archer (Warley West, Lab) asked the Prime Minister to spare a little time to think of Sonia Reading, a young heart patient in his constituency, who had just dissuaded her parents from raising funds for a private operation because that would be unfair to the hundreds of other children who were patients at the Birmingham Children's Hospital.

Would Mrs Thatcher contrast that with her own approach when she said: I spend my own money to go on the day I choose, at the time I choose and to see the doctor I choose? Which was more inspired by St Francis, who willingly embraced poverty for himself but was always mindful of the rights of others?

Mrs Thatcher said that helping to create more wealth meant that there was more to spend on those in need and far more heart operations could be done. "I understand this was not an emergency case."

Bill moves on a stage

The Environment and Safety Information Bill was given an unopposed second reading in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

It was moved by Lady Ewart-Biggs (Lab), who said that it would improve freedom of information by opening up the processes of government and administration.

The Bill, a private member's measure that has already passed the Commons, would require authorities responsible for the enforcement of environmental and safety legislation to establish public registers of enforcement notices served under relevant legislation.

The Earl of Dundee, for the Government, said that it welcomed any steps to improve health and safety.

Parliament next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week is expected to be:

Monday: Criminal Justice Bill, completion of remaining stages.

Tuesday: School Boards (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages. Motion on financial assistance to opposition parties.

Wednesday: Debate on Opposition motion on Government housing and planning policies.

Thursday: Debate on Opposition motion on Wales. Friday: Debate on policing in London.

The main business in the House of Lords is expected to be:

Monday: British Steel Bill, committee.

Tuesday: Education Reform Bill, report, first day.

Wednesday: Education Reform Bill, report, second day.

Thursday: Housing (Scotland) Bill, report.

Friday: Firearms (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on tourism.

Murder of six soldiers in Lisburn

King echoes the House's determination to defeat IRA

The murder of six soldiers by an IRA bomb after a charity fun run in Lisburn, Northern Ireland, on Wednesday night showed there were no depths to which the IRA would not sink in their determination to kill, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said in a Commons statement.

There could well have been fatalities and casualties on a vastly greater scale, he said, expressing sympathy to the families and friends of those murdered.

Four of the men were killed instantly, one died on his way to hospital, and the sixth died in hospital that night. The 11 civilians injured had all left hospital.

The soldiers killed were a sergeant, two lance corporals and a signaller from the Royal Signals, a corporal from the Green Howards, and a lance corporal in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, all from Ebrington Barracks in Londonderry, and all giving of their own time to help in an event which over the years had raised many thousands of pounds for charities.

While taking part in a marathon and a fun run, the soldiers had left their van unattended in the Leisure Centre car park. They left at 8.30pm and the explosion occurred at 8.59. The evidence indicated that the explosive device had been attached to the underside of the van and consisted of about three kilograms of commercial explosive.

"While the murders of the soldiers are horrific enough, there could well have been fatalities and casualties on a vastly greater scale if the bomb had gone off in the car park itself where thousands of people were milling around, including a considerable number of families with young children", he said.

"What this indicates is that the IRA have no depths to which they will not sink in their determination to kill, no occasion whether it be a remembrance service or a charitable event which they will not attack, nor the slightest concern as to how many people of all ages, men, women and children, that they may murder and maim in their vile activities."

The evidence of the arms shipments from Libya was further confirmation of the lengths to which the terrorists would go.

"If civilized society is to survive, whether in Northern Ireland alone, or indeed in the whole of the island of Ireland, then there can be no place for terrorism. We have no choice but to do all in our power to thwart and ultimately to defeat the terrorist and in thwarting the terrorist we need the maximum vigilance and alertness."

"The end of terrorism has to be our aim and, while there is no short cut, we must employ all the resources that a democracy can bring to bear, the commitment of Government and Par-

liament, the skill and courage of the security forces, the wholehearted support and assistance of the whole community, in ensuring that the men of violence are brought to justice and in addition the fullest co-operation and support from the Government and people of the Irish Republic.

Mr Kevin McNamara, for the Opposition, joined in the condolence.

"It was a deliberate act of

sectarian provocation, taking place in a staunchly Unionist town, the garrison headquarters of the Army, taking place shortly before the onset of the marching season."

The Opposition rejected the calls being made for the return of internment, or selective detention as a way of ridding the streets of the bombers. This was precisely the response that the IRA would like.

The way forward in Northern

Ireland was to support the security forces and strengthen the democratic constitutional structures. The Opposition reaffirmed its support for the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Mr King said that the Army took security procedures very seriously and they would be reviewing the situation. The Prime Minister had given a very clear response on selective detention.

Mr James Moynihan, leader of the OUP, said that Mr King should understand that sympathy would be tinged with a great deal of bitterness as his constituents in Lisburn remembered three years ago the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement, which promised peace, stability, and reconciliation.

Mr King said he recognized it was in Mr Moynihan's constituency that this outrage had occurred, but he was somewhat disappointed with his contribution.

Arms shipments were believed with good reason to come from Libya, and started well before the signing of the Hillsborough agreement. This was an indication of the growing threat faced bravely by the security forces.

The Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, DUP) said that the Anglo-Irish agreement had not brought peace, stability or reconciliation.

It had seemed to be easy to identify this unmarked van. Would Mr King start an immediate investigation into the civilian personnel who worked in the Londonderry barracks? Someone there had put their finger on this van. Would he give instructions that in future unmarked vehicles would be parked under armed surveillance?

People in Northern Ireland were incensed that the SDLP was talking to the "godfathers" of the men who planted this bomb. The SDLP were continu-

ing their talks and that was resented by all right-thinking people.

Mr King said that all members owed it to the memory of those who had lost their lives not to spread dissension and bitterness into the House. All those in the constitutional parties should seek to spread harmony and co-operation and not always exploit resentments and difficulties.

He had spoken to the GOC in Northern Ireland that morning about the van. This was a matter of concern to the Army. They were reviewing their arrangements.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab), a former Northern Ireland Secretary, looked forward to the arrest of the perpetrators, although it would not stop the violence, but neither would internment. The problem of the IRA was not just a security problem. It lay far deeper than that.

Was Mr King satisfied that the Government knew the source of the Semtex (explosive) and its route into Northern Ireland and that security forces in the South knew of the movement of this explosive?

Mr King said that one of the pre-conditions for success must be the commitment and co-operation of the Government of the Republic. The belief was that this was a commercial explosive and not Semtex.

Thatcher's reluctance

Interment was kept under review as a possible measure against terrorism in Northern Ireland, Mrs Thatcher said at question time, but she would be very reluctant to use it.

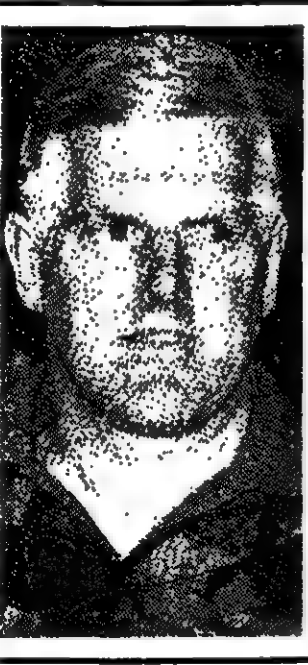
Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North, C) said that, since most active IRA terrorists were known to the authorities and, given the special nature of terrorism, the courts found it difficult to deliver them to justice, the time had come to consider taking "the players", as they were known, temporarily out of circulation.

The deprivation of the liberty of the unconvicted would be regrettable, but it was a lesser evil to the slaughter of the innocent and the mourning, grief and bereavement that came after it.

Mrs Thatcher said that she understood the strength of feelings about the terrible event in Lisburn yesterday. That was the more so because this was a great charitable occasion when families were taking part. She expressed her sympathy for the families of those involved and admiration for the armed forces.

Mr Marlow was asking the Government to consider internment. "This is kept under review, but I would be very, very reluctant to do so. It would be a very serious step to take, but we are constantly trying to improve our defences against terrorism and trying to secure better co-operation from south of the border."

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, said that he agreed with every word of her reply.



Payments assurance

The United Kingdom current account deficit might be larger than he had predicted, but there was no hint of a balance of payments crisis, as anyone who was economically literate would understand, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons during question time.

He was answering Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, who asked about the effects of the exchange rate on industry.

Mr Lawson: "The only need for a balance is over a long period and not in any particular year."

"Over the previous eight years there has been a cumulative current account surplus of over £21 billion."

Ridley comes under fire

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Environment, was criticized by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, at question time for taking a "not in my back yard" attitude over development near his home.

Mrs Thatcher defended Mr Ridley who, she said, did his work excellently and in a distinguished way. Development in town and country there had to be.

Mr Kinnock: Does she agree with the Secretary of State for Environment that people who believe that they should stop development in their own areas are selfish?

If she does take that view, what does she recommend to cure the "but not in my back yard" attitude to which that same Secretary of State appears to have fallen victim? Does she agree that the treatment should

include putting him out to grass (Labour cheers)?

Mrs Thatcher: On all the great issues, he never fails to surprise me with the smallness of some of his questions (loud Labour protests).

One cannot stop development. Development has and will continue. There are 1½ million more houses now than there used to be. We do try to protect the Green Belt. We do try to protect some of the land in the countryside.

But development in town and country there has to be for the future of this country. The thing is to see it is the right development and where it is in keeping with the development and architecture of the area.

Mr Kinnock: That was a strange answer. I thought that ministerial rectitude was still in

fashion or is it the case that Mr Ridley, like so many other members of the Government, keeps one set of values for display and another set of values for use?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Ridley does his work excellently - (loud Labour laughter) - and in a very distinguished way. Neither in intellect nor in performance would Mr Kinnock hold a candle to him.

Mr Kinnock: Does she think that as a general matter of conduct people in glass houses should throw stones (Conservative laughter)? Ministers in Gloucestershire should either practice what they preach or stop preaching or stop practising.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not believe that people who live in glass houses should throw stones and I suggest that he takes his own advice (laughter).

Local Government Finance Bill Ministers survive revolt

The Government narrowly survived a revolt in the House of Lords over its plans to require the poorest sections of society to pay 20 per cent of their poll tax bills.

A cross-party amendment to give 100 per cent rebates to the 4.5 million people on income support was rejected by 134 votes to 113 - Government majority, 21.

At the end of an emotional debate, Lord Selkirk, Leader of the Lords, came to the Dispatch Box in the absence of the Earl of Caithness, Minister of State for Environment, who is at an EEC council meeting.

Moving the amendment on the eighth and last day of the committee stage of the Local Government Finance Bill in the

upper House, Lady Stedman, leader of the SDP peers, said that the Government insisted that even people on income support, receiving all their money from the public purse, must pay 20 per cent.

The amendment allowed these people to have 100 per cent rebates. The Government's proposal meant that they would have to pay 20 per cent and the Department of Health and Social Security would pay back the 20 per cent to the most needy.

It was not a wrecking amendment, but moved because of distorting the waste of public money.

Lord Belstead said that those wholly dependent on income support or other state benefits would be eligible straight away for 80 per cent rebates. In addition, there would be arrangements for those on low incomes to help them to pay the remaining 20 per cent.

The poorest people living in an area where local authority spending was low would be more than compensated, while those in high-spending local authority areas would have something to pay.

Lady Stedman said that she was sure the House of Lords had some compassion. Peers had not seen much of it on the Conservative benches during the debate.

Commons adjourns in a welter of acrimonious accusations

The following report of angry arguments at the end of business in the Commons on Wednesday appeared in later editions yesterday. The House had been in session from 2.30pm on Tuesday until 8.01pm on Wednesday.

The Commons adjourned its marathon session with acrimonious exchanges between Government and Opposition, each accusing the other of bad faith and lying.

All of Wednesday's business had been lost when Labour MPs kept the House up all night and into Wednesday afternoon discussing the report stage of the Housing Bill. Debate on the Bill lasted for more than 24 hours.

The grueling session was brought to an end by a motion to adjourn from Mr John Wakeham, Leader of the House.

He said: I move that the debate be now adjourned. I believe it would be in the interests of the House for us to adjourn our consideration of this Bill now and not to proceed with any further business today.

The Opposition undertook that if the House debated the

basis that where undertakings are given they are honoured. In the present circumstances we will need time to consider carefully how we should proceed.

Mr Allan Roberts, an Opposition spokesman on environment: That is one of the most outrageous statements I have ever heard the Leader of the House make in this chamber.

Accusations were made about my honourable friends who are not here to answer them. They have been in negotiation with the Leader of the House, but he has not had the courtesy to tell them that he was going to make these outrageous accusations.

"The truth is that this Government, this Leader of the House, this Secretary of State for the Environment, have treated the whole of this House with contempt."

The Government had tabled so many amendments and new clauses that it had provided inadequate time to debate them.

The Opposition had debated the legislation properly and fully in the interests of the nation.

and the Government had ratted on proper protocol and procedure. Its attitude was a disgrace.

Mr Wakeham said that he had told the Opposition from Bench that he would be making a statement.

Mr Cranley Ouslow (Woking, C) said that the events of the past 24 hours had proved that

the Opposition was an undisciplined rabble.

Assurances given to Mr Wakeham had been broken and that was a sign of indiscipline. Those who were supposed to control the Opposition had failed to do so.

"If the Leader of the Opposition took a greater interest in discipline within his own party

we might be able to see where the true responsibility lies, but we know there is no discipline with the Opposition because there is no leadership."

Mr Simon Hughes, SLD housing spokesman, said that among the business yet to be debated were 73 Government amendments and new clauses, so the Government had to concede that it had been unable to manage its own business.

Mr Clive Soley, Opposition spokesman on housing, said that he had never seen a Government in such a mess. He had told the Government that if it allowed one more day, he would allow the Bill to get through in 4½ days. But the Government had rejected that.

Mr Wakeham, Minister for Housing and Planning, said that Mr Soley had said that the Government could get the Bill through by 10 o'clock or mid-night. But he suspected that Mr Soley had not told his back benches.

Mr Soley said that the minister did not understand the widespread anger about the Bill.

The Government was threatening parliamentary procedures by introducing major changes which had not been considered by the leadership.

During noisy exchanges, Mr Norman Tebbit (Chingford, C) said that a front bench Labour MP had accused the Leader of the House of being a liar.

The Deputy Speaker (Miss Betty Boothroyd) said that if any member did use that word it should be withdrawn.

Mr Allan Roberts: I did use that word and I will withdraw it. I hope also that the Leader of the House will withdraw the outrageous accusation which virtually implied that some of my friends were lying, which he made earlier.

Mr David Wedderburn, Government Chief Whip, moved that there should be a vote on the adjournment motion.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) put on the traditional top hat to raise a point of order during a division, apologizing to the chair for "this Frankie Vaughan-type garb".

Mr Soley: Government is in a mess

He said that at no stage had a Government whip approached him, as a junior whip on the Bill, and he had given no assurance about a deal.

The Deputy Speaker: That is not a point of order for the chair, but I understand his frustration and that of other MPs.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) said that Mr Wakeham had implied that the "Short" money, public money which finances Opposition parties in the Commons, was put in question unless the Opposition returned to co-operation over this Bill. If the Leader of the House had used the "Short" money as a threat to control the Opposition, it was outrageous.

The Deputy Speaker: I shall see that that is referred to the Speaker and a response given.

The motion to vote was carried by 269 votes to 193 - Government majority, 76. The motion to adjourn debate was carried by 278 votes to 183 - Government majority, 95.

On a point of order, Mr Dennis Skinner said that it was outrageous for the Leader of the House to go knocking on the door of the Shadow Cabinet, asking for the deputy leader of the Labour Party to come out and issuing threats about withdrawing the "Short" money because the Government had lost control of business in the House.

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Suitable case for treatment

A doctor's practice covering several thousand healthy people aged 19 to 25 ought to be a quiet one, surely? No old-age pensioners, red-faced businessmen, pregnant mothers or children. So why is it that business at Bristol University's student health centre is as brisk as any other practice and that in the opinion of the Royal College of Physicians student health should be regarded by the Department of Health as an area of "special need"?

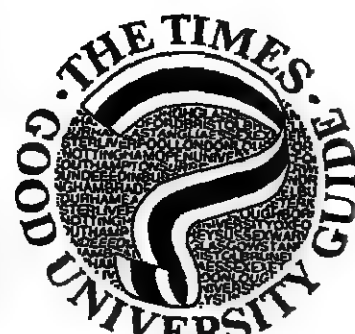
The answer, says Dr Tony Butler, head of the Bristol centre, is that students take risks. "Young people are by definition exploring life and sometimes coming to grief in the process. Sex, drugs, smoking — they may be drinking heavily for the first time in their lives. If you tell them that smoking can make them very ill in 30 years' time it doesn't mean much."

However, Butler suspects that students are in some ways taking better care of themselves than they used to. Though he worries about smoking and heavy drinking — a much bigger problem than drugs — he notices that they are more aware of nutrition and of health for the sake of "looking good".

And they are definitely not as well, *smelly* as they were when I started this job 11 years ago. They may not be absolutely fanatical about personal hygiene but modern fashions seem to dictate a very clean look."

Although student health is a messy blip in a university's or polytechnic's accounts, few students will ever again work in an institution where so many professionals are paid to look after their personal welfare.

Apart from the university medical centres (though not with great accuracy) immortalized in television's *A Very Peculiar Practice*, there is the university counselling service. Add to this the academics who are deputized by



● In the final part of our series we look at the state of student health
● And we ask: if the exams don't get them, will the college canteen?

Part 15: The age of anxiety

the system to lend sympathetic ears when an emergency arises, and the student appears surrounded by tender loving care. But it does not feel like that. A university or polytechnic can be a miserable place if you are lonely, homesick or anxious about the future. Apart from the annual crop of sports injuries and tropical diseases acquired on adventure holidays, the bulk of student health problems are anxiety-related. At Bristol, three out of every 200 women students have had or are suffering from anorexia nervosa, and smoking among women is at almost epidemic levels.

Liz Davies, counsellor at Bath University, describes the sym-

ptoms of a common affliction she calls free-floating anxiety. "Chest pains, tension, hyperventilation. I feel I have been seeing a large number of anxious male students lately — there is a lot of anxiety about getting the right class of degree, as opposed to anxiety about getting a degree at all."

Drug taking at college often stems from anxiety. Butler sees few illegal drug takers but plenty of students try pre-exam uppers, which can "dump" them unceremoniously on the morning of the exam.

This picture of flocks of anxious fledglings is reflected in student sex. There are up to 40 abortions annually at Bristol University, often stemming from inexperience. "Here is how an accidental pregnancy often happens," says Butler. "A girl splits up with her boyfriend, goes off the pill swearing she will never see him again, meets him in the street, goes back for coffee, there are tears and a lot of sorries — they end up in bed and she gets pregnant."

While the university medical centres continue to do a brisk trade, more students are now seeking counselling from people such as Liz Davies, who counsels 15 students in an 18-hour week. She believes the taboo against "seeking help" is still strong. "So many who come to the medical centre complaining of headaches really need counselling from people like me." She wants schools to tell sixth formers more about the help they can seek at college.

Butler and Davies take the view that the problems must be seen in context. "Bad exam results, loneliness, homesickness — they are real crises in the terms dictated by university," Davies says. "Whether one gets a First or a 2:1 may seem an insignificant problem to the rest of the world. To a student it is one of utmost importance."

Sarah Thompson



Feeling the strain? The campus of the Eighties is a tamer, more competitive place than ever before, and that can take its toll on student health

'An apple pie from the operating theatre'

Twenty years ago I was a student at Rada, where even the future Larries and Johnnies, habitually prone to profess their willingness to submit to any amount of suffering in pursuit of their art, tended to eschew the gastro-laden of the canteen. For my part, two days a week I went to the restaurant on the top floor of the University of London Union (ULU); this establishment was more expensive than Rada's though but possessed the singular advantage of employing cooks with ambitions to serve non-eclectic food. Last week, in the company of two minders from the university medical staff, I returned to ULU. The balance that has to be struck in a canteen such as this is

between food that is healthy, food that tastes good and food that is cheap. It clearly wouldn't do for the Palms to be too obviously prescriptive, but I'm not sure of the wisdom of offering quite so much junk food (crisps, mass-produced pork pies, fizzy soft drinks, nutritionally dubious sweets).

The hot dishes of the day were all right and certainly a cut above the stuff you'll find at Heathrow or in an NHS hospital or at a motorway services; they included chicken with a tomato and herb sauce, chilli con carne with rice and pasta, with a sauce like the chicken's. These cost between £1.20 and £1.50.

There were numerous cheaper cold dishes — quiches, fruit pies,

filled rolls and baps — more notable for the high proportion of bread or pastry to filling, than for the quality of the fillings. Some of them were visually repellent: an apple pie, for instance, looked as though it was composed of offcuts from University College Hospital's operating theatres. It tasted quite OK though.

Salads of such materials as kidney beans and sweetcorn are decently priced at 35p and bread is obviously cheap too — though it's bland, mumbly, pink and neither tasty nor "healthy". A sample of the tables around mine revealed the following meals being eaten: baked beans, chips, milk; two slices of quiche, steak, salad, potato salad, roll; three packets of

crisps, non-stop cigarettes, lemonade; Scotch egg with pasta; baked beans and chips (again); salad and baked potato with butter.

There is no doubt that it is possible to eat reasonably in the Palms and equally there is no doubt that the majority of students cannot quite afford even the modest prices it asks for its more nutritionally worthwhile dishes — either that or they are disinclined to thus spend their money. One of the troubles with short hair being *de rigueur* is that vast portions of today's grants end up in the hands of barbers. There is clearly a dietary case to be made for hair down to the waist.

Jonathan Meades

ERRATUM

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The following is the first paragraph of a famous work of literature. Can you spot the deliberate error?
One thing was sure, that the white kitten had had nothing to do with it. It was the black kitten's fault entirely. For the white kitten had been having its face washed by the old cat for the last quarter of an hour (and bearing it pretty well, considering); so you see that it couldn't have had any hand in the mischief.

Write your answer in the coupon and send it to ERRATUM Day 15, 16 Whitefriars Street, London EC3R 2NF. Each day is a separate contest and requires a separate envelope. You must not send all your entries in one envelope.

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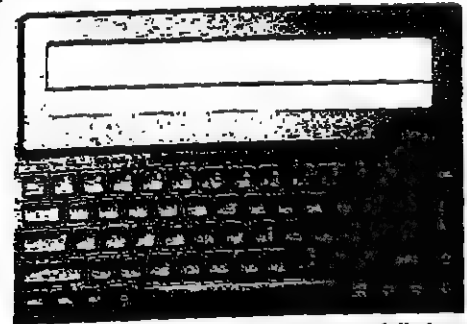
Answer:.....
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The closing date for all entries is last post on Friday, June 24, 1988. A prize of a Z88 personal portable computer will be awarded to the first correct entry opened for each day's question. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. The winner's name will be announced in *The Times* on Friday, July 1.

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A to Z POLYTECHNICS

Student views are taken either from the *Alternative Prospectives* or Student Union spokesmen.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

College Road, Stoke on Trent ST4 2DE (0782 744531).
Full-time and sandwich students: 5,100 (Male/Female ratio 2:1).
Major courses: Business Studies, Computing and Engineering. Specialist ceramics courses reflect links with the Potteries. Unique multi-disciplinary BA in Design plus unusual degree courses in Marketing and Tourism, Sport and Recreation.
Description: Two main sites, one in Stafford, one in Stoke. Computing courses well-regarded by industry. Extensive language laboratory. Bio-Medical Engineering Unit.
Student view: "A split-site institute with each site presenting separate entertainments which are fairly varied. Poly accommodation varies in standards. Good sporting facilities."

OXFORD

Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP (0865 5477).
F/S: 4,400 (M/F 1:1).
Major courses: Architectural Studies, Business Studies, Civil Engineering, Engineering and Estate Management. One of the largest modular course systems in the country. Popular: Tourism, Cell Biology, Micro-electronic Systems and Languages for Business.
Description: Two pleasant parkland sites. Highly thought-of Architecture, Town Planning and Estate Management courses. Major children's library for student teachers.
Student view: "Majority of first-year students are able to live in modern, very comfortable halls. Greatest complaint from stu-

dents at Oxford is the expense, but there can be few who do not enjoy the opportunity."

PAISLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

High Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire PA4 2BE (041 887 1241).
F/S: 3,212 (M/F 5:2).
Major courses: Engineering, Technology, Science. Popular: Business Economics, Land Economics and Applied Social Studies. New courses: Business Information Technology and Chemical Engineering.
Description: Main site is a 20-acre modern campus. Wide range of specialist facilities including a Technology and Business Centre, an Alcohol Studies Centre, a Micro-electronics Educational Development Centre and the Strathclyde Microsystems Centre.
Student view: "Social life excellent. College accommodation from £7 per month but you get what you pay for. Poor sports facilities."

PLYMOUTH

Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA (0752 221321).
F/S: 5,000 (M/F 2:1).
Major courses: Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Business Studies, Environmental Science and Biological Science. Popular: Business Studies, Biological Science and Psychology. Variety of Marine Studies.
Description: Single site. Renowned Institute of Marine Studies with the world's most advanced marine simulator. Leading centre of satellite communications research.
Student view: "Accommodation is quite awful. Sport/recreation facilities are five miles away and generally inadequate. Union maintains the spirit and atmosphere of the campus."

PORTSMOUTH

Ravens House, Museum Road, Portsmouth PO1 2QQ (0705 827681).
F/S: 6,500 (M/F 2:1).
Major courses: Engineering and Science. Popular: Engineering, Geology and Geotechnics, Pharmacy, Business Studies and Accounting. Description: Main campus near the Guildhall. One of the top polys for employer sponsorship. High academic record.
Student view: "Seven halls with 1,200 places. Most students apathetic and apathetic but a minority vociferous and active on the Left."

ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR (0224 833611).
F/S: 3,350 (M/F 3:2).
Major courses: Art, Architecture, Engineering, Business Studies, Off-Shore Engineering and Pharmacy. Popular: Business Studies, Art and Design and Computer Studies. New Diploma in Remote Health Care for Offshore Medics looking after isolated communities.
Description: Five sites. Emphasis on vocational training. Exchange programme with colleges in America. Off-Shore Survival Centre.
Student view: "Some good places are available in halls, but the best deals are in private sector housing. Very limited sports facilities."

SHEFFIELD CITY

Pond Street, Sheffield S1 1WB (0742 720911).
F/S: 8,000 (M/F 3:2).
Major courses: Technology, Business and Management Studies, Education, Health and Welfare, Cultural Studies and Environment. New courses:

Recreation Management, International Business, Optoelectronics and Computing Mathematics and Bio-medical Technology.
Description: Four sites. Good reputation for Education, Information Technology, Communication Studies, Management, Recreation and Environmental Studies and Engineering. Emphasis on vocational training and industrial experience. Largest provider of sandwich courses in UK.
Student view: "Friendly and approachable feel despite being the second largest poly in the country. Facilities on all sites are good with the exception of sports."

SUNDERLAND

Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE (091 56 78231).
F/S: 4,300 (M/F 3:2).
Major courses: Combined Studies (Arts), Business Studies, Education, Business Computing, Joint Scheme in Science, Popular: English Studies, Social Science, Business and Finance, Environmental Studies, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, Electrical Engineering and Material Technology.
Description: Buildings dotted around town centre. Good reputation for Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Science. Comprehensive computing facilities. Promotes engineering for women.
Student view: "Abundance of pubs, clubs and a large leisure centre in the centre of town."

TEESSIDE

Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA (0642 218121).
F/S: 3,500 (M/F 3:1).
Major courses: Business Studies, Humanities, Management, Computer Science and Engineering. New course in Industrial Design Marketing.

Chemical Engineering prominent.
Description: Two sites. Strong courses in Chemical and Mechanical Engineering reflect links with chemical and steel industries. Computer Studies also has good reputation.
Student view: "The courses and lecturers are excellent, we've got a new bar, cheap beer, good gigs, more sports societies than most, and the accommodation, although varied, is not too bad. Great place to study."

TRENT

Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU (0602 418248).
F/S: 7,900 (M/F 3:2).
Major courses: Business and Management, Legal Studies, Computing, Life Sciences, Engineering, Fashion Design, Interior Design and Photography. High number of sandwich courses.
Description: The third largest polytechnic in the country. Based on two sites. The main red-brick and white-brick precinct is close to Nottingham city centre. The campus at Clifton is four miles south. Excellent reputation for Art and Design, particularly 3-D Design, and Law. Comprehensive computing facilities. National centre for school technology.
Student view: "Entertainments are plentiful and varied and the city offers many sporting pleasures. Accommodation in private sector relatively good but poly accommodation limited."

WALES

Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan CF37 1DL (0443 480480).
F/S: 4,320 (M/F 3:1).
Major courses: Civil Engineering, Computer Studies, Electrical Engineering, Communications Studies, Information Technology and Humanities. Unusual Diploma in Mineral Surveying and a unique course in Environment Science Pol-

tion as one option in the Combined Science degree.
Description: One of the few single-site polytechnics, Wales sits on the side of a hill by the small market town of Pontypridd close to the beautiful mountain countryside of South Wales. Good reputation for technology. Well-equipped laboratories, workshops and studios as well as a sophisticated computer centre.
Student view: "Central to the social life is the SU, which this summer is undergoing a major development. October sees a library extension opening and January a sports hall. Accommodation is 550 hall places with plenty of reasonable housing."

WOLVERHAMPTON

Mollinew Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1SB (0902 313000).
F/S: 8,500 (M/F 4:3).
Major courses: Business Studies and Social Science. New courses in Business Information Systems and Computing Electronics and Control, Art and Design, Carpet and Textile Design and Ceramics reflect close links with these local industries.
Description: The main departments are in the town centre, with Business Studies based a mile away and Teacher Training and Humanities six miles away at Dudley. Law, Languages and Teacher Training are highly rated. Good library and computing facilities.
Student view: "Wolverhampton is not the most attractive town but the SU provides good facilities on three sites, soon four. Sporting facilities good and soon to be augmented by magnificent facilities at West Midlands College in 1989. Halls good but too few places. Private rooms available in town. Robert Scott Library one of the finest in the Midlands."

Compiled by Sara Driver

- If you missed some of the series, you can order a complete reprint
- Or, for those in the electronic age, from Monday the series is available on screen



● A tabloid-sized reprint of our A to Z guide is available free from The Good University Guide Reprint, PO Box 396, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2XH: enclose a large (minimum 12in by 9in) stamped (24p) and addressed envelope — one for each copy. Allow at least 28 days for delivery.

● From Monday the guide will be available to the 2,000 schools which subscribe to The Times Network Systems, an electronic database for those involved in education. This complements two TTNS services:

● Clearing scheme: From August 24 vacancies at universities and polytechnics will be updated daily on TTNS by UCCA and PCAS. The service is sponsored by Midland Bank. This information will also be published daily in *The Times*.

● Entry requirements: Through a link-up later this month with Ecis, TTNS will offer information about courses and entry requirements.

● Further details from TTNS, PO Box 7, 214 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ (01-833 7104).

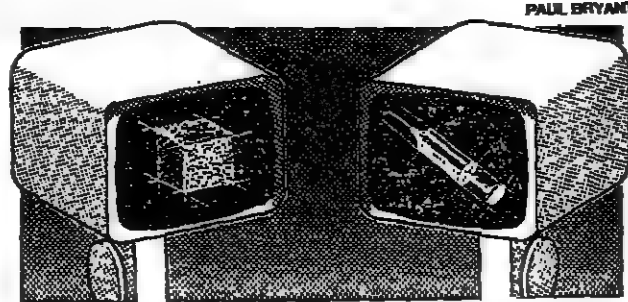
SCIENCE REPORT

Dining out on designer insulin

Diabetics could benefit from a new custom-designed insulin that acts three times faster than conventional insulin. The new research, announced in *Nature* this week, will have a great impact on treatment for diabetes, says Dr J.C. Pickup of Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital Medical School.

Therapy with the designer insulin is much more responsive to the body's needs, and can provide the right amount of insulin to curb excess blood sugar even after a big meal.

Insulin molecules normally clump together into bundles of six, but researchers at the Novo Research Institute in Denmark have made molecules that stay single, giving them a more rapid action. They used computer graphics to help pinpoint the molecular alterations needed, then, by genetic engineering, altered the insulin genes. Novo is one of a number of



Danish companies which lead the world in insulin production technology. Demand for insulin in Britain is now met almost entirely by the Danes or by British concerns using Danish techniques under licence. Novo has been making insulin since before the war.

Besides rapidly acting insulins for injection after meals, Novo researchers are working on slow-acting insulins that would mimic the body's basal metabolic levels of insulin supply. There have been a lot

of problems, Pickup says, in keeping up a steady, low supply of insulin in diabetics.

Designing insulin for every occasion is of interest to Pickup and his group, who have been working on ways of delivering a constant subcutaneous supply of insulin to diabetics from small waist-worn pumps. The main problem is that patients have to adjust these systems themselves, a possibly dangerous procedure. Pickup's group is now perfecting a glucose sen-

sor which will monitor blood sugar concentration and automatically adjust the pump. Perhaps more worrying is the tendency of insulin in mechanical delivery systems to aggregate into large clumps, clogging the tubing. This has impeded work on tiny pumps designed to be surgically implanted. The prospect of non-stick insulin is therefore all the more exciting.

Pickup thinks that another area opened up by the latest research is to design insulins which concentrate their activity in particular tissues. Insulin which stays in the blood for too long can cause problems, notably some kinds of arterial disease. Custom molecules which go straight to the liver, for example, would be more useful than those which act more generally.

Henry Gee

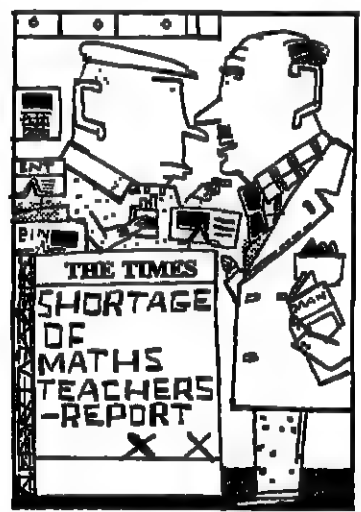
TIMES DIARY MARTIN FLETCHER

Labour's present traumas can be traced to a single telling phrase used by Neil Kinnock on a TV interview two weeks ago. "Something for nothing" unilateralism was now redundant, he told BBC's *This Week Next* programme. In three crisp words he overturned established Labour policy: the giant TGWU withheld support for the Kinnock/Hattersley leadership ticket in protest, and a "humiliated" Denis Davies resigned as shadow Defence Secretary. I would like to record that Kinnock at least dreamt up this explosive phrase himself, but alas, there are whispers that he didn't. Just two days before that interview, the influential Labour academic Ben Pimlott had written in the *New Statesman* that Labour would never recover so long as its defence policy "can be presented to the public by opponents as offering something for nothing". Coincidence? Kinnock's aides could not enlighten me. "His words did have a familiar ring", agrees the modest Pimlott. Kinnock is more than aware of the dangers of plagiarism. Joe Biden's candidacy for the US Democratic Presidential nomination went up in smoke last year when he was caught plagiarizing Kinnock's speeches.

On the subject of Davies's nocturnal resignation, I'm told that Jack Straw, Frank Dobson, Gordon Brown and other Labour luminaries cited as possible replacements for the shadow Defence Secretary never really stood a chance. While shell-shocked MPs wandered the Commons corridors on Tuesday morning the three remaining members of Labour's defence team — Martin O'Neill, Allan Rogers and Sean Hughes — were called in by Kinnock. Rogers came straight to the point. "You should appoint Martin", he told his party leader, arguing the case for continuity and pointing out that the shadow cabinet elections were only six Parliamentary weeks away. O'Neill and Sean blushed. Kinnock, already privately inclined towards O'Neill, promised to consider. Within an hour or so his appointment was announced.

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, could have been excused a shiver of embarrassment yesterday in the Commons when he warned that the Government might seek to prevent England competing in the 1990 World Cup. Sitting alongside him was Mrs Thatcher, who, it will be recalled, advised the British Olympic Association to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Before becoming an MP Moynihan ignored his leader's advice, went to Moscow, and won a silver medal as cox for the British Eight.

BARRY FANTONI



There aren't any figures at the moment. There's no one to add them up.

How will David Steel keep busy now that he is stepping down as party leader? A silly question. Naturally, he is writing his memoirs. Though he only announced his "retirement" last month, he has already signed up with publishers Weidenfeld and plans to have the book out for the SLD's September party conference. Steel says only that it will be "comprehensive", suggesting that he will not pull his punches when it comes to describing relations with Dr David Owen and the bitter Alliance bust-up. The book, written, Steel and his wife Judy are then taking a second honeymoon, spending the summer travelling across Europe in a dormobile as they once did in their youth.

Steel, incidentally, is not the only former party leader on Weidenfeld's books. At least three years ago Edward Heath signed a highly-lucrative contract for his memoirs. These were supposed to appear before last year's general election. A somewhat despairing Weidenfeld spokesman tells me the latest target is now late 1989.

Members of Labour's shadow cabinet are wryly amused that John Prescott is basing his deputy leadership bid on the idea that the deputy leader should spend his time campaigning in the country. They are discreetly divulging the results of Labour's private polls during the last General Election campaign. These measured how positively or negatively the public responded to each of the more prominent Labour politicians. Denis Healey and Bryan Gould were the most popular. Prescott was the second biggest turn-off after Ken Livingstone.

Last Friday's test case in which four pensioners successfully challenged the Government's housing benefit cuts was but the latest of a string of successes for the Birkenhead Resource Unit which have collectively cost the Government hundreds of millions of pounds. Three years ago the Unit helped Simon Cotton, a local unemployed youth, overturn Government cuts in board and lodging allowances. Last year it used the case of Dorothy Moran, a local epileptic, to win a court of appeal ruling that tens of thousands of disabled people were being wrongly denied full attendance allowances.

Last week's case alone will cost the Government at least £50 million unless the Government successfully appeals. The unit, set up by local Labour MP Frank Field, is financed entirely by charitable donations and the legal aid fund. As Field says, it gives an entirely new meaning to the concept of extra-parliamentary action. "If all 200 Labour MPs established similar units in their constituencies the Government would be daily reeling in the courts".

One of the striking features of recent economic summits is the extent to which the views of the seven governments participating have tended to converge. And they have converged around something very like Thatcherism.

None of the seven, left or right, now demurs from the idea that government deficits need to be reduced. Only one, Mrs Thatcher's, has succeeded in eliminating it. While no-one expects the US to make any further progress in cutting its deficit before the presidential election in November, the majority of the summiteers-meeting next week in Toronto are determined to ensure that further reduction in America's demand for finance remains on the agenda.

They also agree on the vital importance of keeping up the pressure against inflation, and to varying degrees accept the importance of doing so whatever the temporary effect on unemployment. Officials in socialists France can now say without blushing that curbing inflation will create jobs not destroy them — a line of argument familiar enough in this country during the last nine years.

As well as winning converts on macro-economic policy, Thatcherite beliefs have also been

Rodney Lord on the prospects for next week's Summit in Toronto

Harmonic variations

steadily winning a more prominent place in the debate for micro-economic policy.

The need for de-regulation, privatization, and making markets work is now acknowledged to a greater or lesser extent from Ankara to Auckland. While these issues will not be discussed in detail in Toronto, as they affect individual countries, the need to complement a sound counter-inflation strategy with measures to make economies work more efficiently is common ground.

There is even a growing consensus on how to help the poorest countries with their debt problems. The early initiative by the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, on this subject in April last year has provoked a variety of alternative ideas from countries which either did not like the detail of what he suggested or did not like being upstaged. Most recently President Mitterrand has proposed that up to a third of

the official debt of sub-Saharan Africa be "forgiven".

These gestures are, in reality, very good value for money for the creditor countries. While the debts exist on paper they are never going to be repaid because the countries concerned are too poor and too deeply in debt. But until recently any agreement was held up by fears that conceding the principle of debt forgiveness for the poorest could fatally undermine efforts to get money back from the much less poor in Latin America and elsewhere.

Now the principle that the very poor countries can be isolated as a special case seems to be widely accepted, including crucially in the US, and there is a good chance that agreement in principle on a "menu" of debt relief options can be firmly agreed in Toronto.

On all these issues a meeting of minds is much easier at a time when the world economy is in relatively good shape and pre-

vious tensions have largely disappeared. The contrast with the situation during last year's summit in Venice is startling. At that stage Europe's biggest economy, Germany, seemed to be heading into slump with no growth evident at all during the first quarter of the year. Japan was in little better shape with its export industries reeling under the fall in the dollar against the yen. And in the US there was little sign of any real determination to tackle the budget deficit while the other deficit, on trade, continued to widen.

This year the outlook is much happier. The expansionary package produced this time last year by Japan has succeeded in boosting domestic demand well beyond what most people expected while its industry has recovered with typically Japanese agility from the adverse movement in the exchange rate. Overall the economy should grow in 1988 by at least 4 per

cent. The German economy, too, is growing much faster than expected at the beginning of the year when the talk was of only 1 per cent. Now the outlook is for as much as 3 per cent, while France is also picking up.

It is still early to conclude that the stock market crash last October has had no effect on confidence at all, but so far the effects have been astonishingly slight. In comparison with 1929, Black Monday appears, as Lawson has put it, to have been "the great non-event" of 1987.

Underlying this improvement is a much revived dollar. Last week's US trade figures for April confirmed that the trend in the deficit is improving. How much this is the fruit of last year's international policy struggles to boost spending in the countries with a trade surplus and curb demand in the US is debatable — though no doubt that will not stop the summit leaders congratulating themselves.

What is clear is that the more competitive dollar is now starting to be reflected in rapid export growth and some slowing of imports. This removes much of the tension between the United States and its partners and makes unlikely any repeat of the kind of megaphone diplomacy between the US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, and the German finance minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, which was the immediate cause of the crash.

Harmony, however, will be only relative. And while Mrs Thatcher may be justly satisfied with the osmosis of her ideas into the policy solutions of most of the governments of the world, as in the domestic context there is still much to be done.

From the UK's point of view the most pressing need is to stabilize and then start to reverse the continuing rise in farm subsidies around the world. A world in which the industrial countries subsidize their farmers to produce surpluses while the largely agricultural developing countries tax their farmers to build industrial white elephants is a long way short of ideal. The political difficulties are formidable, but a time of relative consensus is the best moment to push this issue forward.

Michael Yardley

A soldier must keep his freedom

The sight of a van blown to bits by an IRA bomb and the deaths of six soldiers who had been taking part in a fun-run immediately brings into question the amount of liberty our servicemen should be allowed in potentially dangerous postings. But to put further restrictions on the servicemen and their families would be precisely what the IRA wants.

The IRA aims to promote fear and alienation in its campaign to isolate the British Army in Northern Ireland, to have it perceived as being in an unwinnable defensive position where withdrawal is the easiest political option.

The army will have none of it. A senior officer who has served in Northern Ireland underlined the point: "The most important thing after an event like this is to avoid overreacting. To do so would be to play into the hands of the IRA."

It is important to allow the soldiers the maximum possible freedom. To keep them incarcerated would increase the stress rather than the risks the soldier knows he is taking. When he first arrives in the province he knows he is a target. But the key to it all is his training and the Army is now better trained for service in Northern Ireland than for any other situation he may face.

Being goaded into doing what the enemy wants is always a great danger. In the context of terrorism in Ulster the trap can become almost unavoidable. In attempting to satisfy the political and media demand for rapid visible responses the Government sometimes forgets the purpose of the enemy action. Terrorists set out to create the maximum number of psychological casualties, who can often exert more influence than the actual physical victims. It is sometimes said that one physical casualty can frighten thousands and the terrorists believe that if enough fear and revulsion is created they can foster the impression that the authority

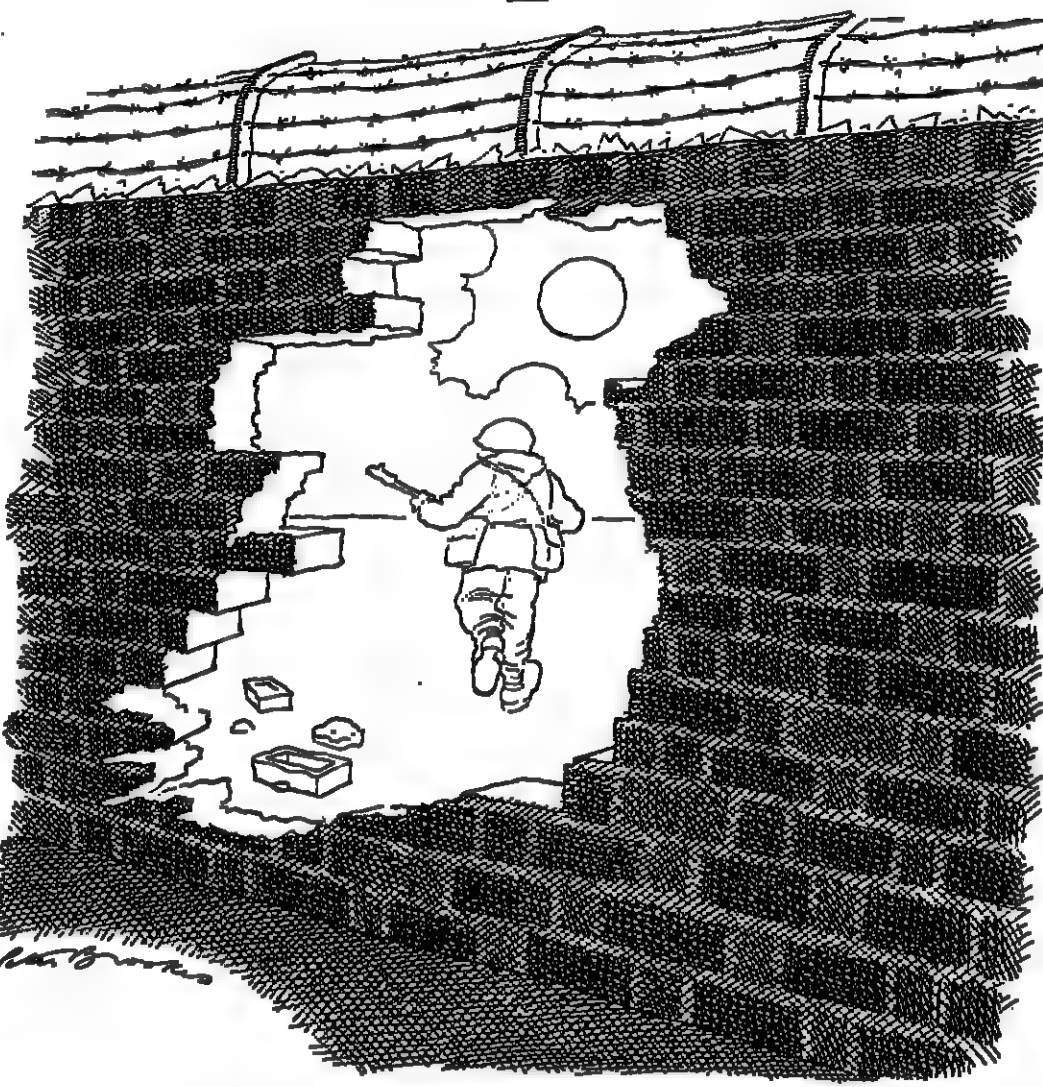
they oppose is impotent, unable even to protect itself.

Warnings undoubtedly be issued that the guard of the off-duty soldier should never be dropped but further restrictions are unlikely as they would operate against the United Kingdom's interests in two ways. First, as psychological warfare against British troops, and second, as encouraging the view that London has lost the initiative.

An effective counter terrorist strategy, should avoid responding to terrorist crime in the way the perpetrators have intended. Britain's aim is to eliminate them so wherever possible an offensive and clearly designed strategy is desirable to put the enemy under pressure. No long term strategy can afford to alienate the community from which terrorists are recruited, and which may have legitimate grievances and few means of expression. Any long term strategy must also be clearly explained so there is no misunderstanding either locally or internationally.

In Northern Ireland British soldiers, particularly those on short tours, find themselves under extreme pressure. They are trapped in the middle, but they cope. For those on longer tours there is, surprisingly, still a considerable amount of contact with the local people. Although this might be desirable both militarily and socially it is also an everyday practical necessity.

Army camps, though they may try to be, cannot be entirely self-contained. One young officer's wife in Belfast told me after the Lisburn tragedy: "I think if movements were further restricted it would only make things worse; I do not think it would make us consider the danger any more. We tend to push that to the backs of our minds to survive anyway. The problem is with little things like dry cleaning and shopping. You have to go out of the camp. We've got NAAFI but it's expensive and not very good".



In her view, if further restrictions were imposed soldiers might be forced to comply but wives and other members of family might be more reluctant. Garrison life already creates problems. Excessive drinking, marital tension, and, amongst teenagers, vandalism, all could be aggravated by further restrictions. If no other choice can be devised the Army must seriously consider the long term psychological monitoring not only of soldiers but of their families as well. It is now routinely accepted

that after an experience of combat a soldier needs to be psychologically debriefed, and it may be that a similar service should be offered to veterans of Northern Ireland.

The real problem in Northern Ireland now is how to regain the initiative. Because of the nature of their organizations terrorists tend unless challenged always to hold the initiative. What is required to break this is imaginative action on three fronts, the political, the intelligence and the military. The IRA is an organiza-

tion of limited resources. It is an old military maxim that to win one must cut off the enemy from its supplies. If Colonel Gaddafi is aiding the IRA significantly at the moment, we need to consider how to convey to him and other quartermasters an unequivocal message that it is not in their best interests to continue. Double-speak is still the order of the day. We may talk of not negotiating with terrorists but, the fact is, that British companies are deeply involved with nations which promote terrorism.

The IRA itself is a relatively small organization with only a few hundred front line activists and is careful in choosing its targets. The six men murdered at Lisburn on Wednesday and the two soldiers lynched earlier in the year were from the Royal Signals, a regiment that has been successful in thwarting recent IRA plans by developing sophisticated equipment for monitoring and jamming IRA radio controlled devices. The development of specialized technology by the Royal Signals is an example of just the sort of imaginative approach which is necessary to confront the IRA and others like them.

It is also clear that certain basic rules of security may have been forgotten in the carnival atmosphere at Lisburn — a lesson is to be learned there. The Army will have to find ways of motivating personnel and their families to maintain vigilance. It is all too easy for the guard to drop.

What is required in Northern Ireland is a policy of maintaining and developing contact between the security forces and the local population, not a return to the fortress mentality of an occupying power.

Michael Yardley is the author of books on the Army, intelligence and terrorism.

© Times Newspapers, 1988

Commentary • ROBERT KILROY-SILK

Dangerous arrogance

Denzil Davies has good reason to be angry. He has been humiliated. He has been helped his standing with his parliamentary colleagues and especially with the taunting Tories, for him to watch the party's defence policy constantly being revised on the nation's television screens without either his knowledge or his consent. He was being made to look irrelevant.

He is not, however, the only member of the shadow cabinet to be treated in this cavalier fashion by the leader of the party. Neil's propensity to make up policy as he goes along is well known, particularly if he has a well-turned phrase to hand. So is his tendency to ignore or override some of his senior colleagues. It has been commented upon many times, and not just by his political enemies.

The truth is that he thinks he knows best, or at any rate better than all of them. It's also true that he does not have much respect for many of his colleagues. There are a few, like John Cunningham, Brian Gould and John Smith, whom he rates highly and will listen to, occasionally. Most of the others he does not think much of, and he shows it.

This does not make for good working relationships. It does not engender loyalty. Indeed, one of the most remarkable features of the Kinnock years is the number of his former friends and confidantes in and outside the Commons, who are now disaffected critics.

The kind of arrogance that he exhibits towards many of his parliamentary colleagues was displayed in his attitude towards the current leadership contest. When Tony Benn and Eric Heffer announced that they would be challenging the leader-

ship of the party Neil intimated that they would be ignored. It would be business as usual. He would not be implied, demean himself by campaigning for his job. He was far too grand for that. He was content to take victory for granted.

Now that may well have been a realistic assessment of the results. It was also a deliberate way of signalling his contempt for both Benn and Heffer. They were on the fringe, of no account. But however macho this might have been and however well it would have been received in the Labour clubs in the valleys on boisterous Saturday nights, it was not a sensible posture for a leader of a democratic political party faced with a legitimate, if inconvenient and distracting, challenge to his position.

No accountable political leader should ever exhibit such overbearing conceit as not to deign to enter an election battle. It's not seemly, apart from any other consideration. It might be a way of demoting his challengers but it is also an implicit denigration both of the electors and the electoral system. It is certainly a rather dangerous exercise in self-exaltation.

Once an election was inevitable he should have wholeheartedly entered the fray. He should have seen it as an opportunity to galvanize support within the party for his leadership and his policies. He should have grasped it as a chance to encourage others to join the party and to participate in its decisions.

But he didn't. He brushed them aside. He was too busy. Too important. So the T&GWU took its revenge and snubbed and humiliated its own supposedly favourite son. It wasn't just that the union objected to

his policy changes. Equally important was the feeling of many on the executive that he was taking them for granted, just as he had Denzil Davies. There are others who knew exactly how they felt.

In any event, he should never have relied on Ron Todd and the T&GWU. Neither is what you would call consistent. Both have failed him in the past and on important issues. Trusting them was a major political misjudgement in itself that showed the leader of the Labour party to be completely out of touch with his own and largest union and constituent members of the party and the electoral college. That's some failure in itself.

But then what kind of a leader is it that can assume such support? Only a very stupid, arrogant, or cynical leader would assume that the votes can be manipulated and placed comfortably behind him and his vulnerable deputy. Such presumption cries out for rejection. It deserves it. Votes have to be won, hearts won over, minds convinced. A Labour leader shouldn't need to be told this. He shouldn't have to learn the lesson by means of a public rebuke from the likes of a T&GWU executive.

But then the T&GWU does have a point. So does Denzil Davies. So also do John Prescott, Tony Benn, Eric Heffer and all the others from right across the party who complain that the leader does not listen. It's no good pretending otherwise.

There's nothing to be gained by objecting to those who say that it is not a question of the leader's personality. It is. Neil Kinnock's style of leadership is at issue. It is reasonable to debate whether or not his authoritarianism and his bully-

ing are necessary and desirable.

There's not much point in his declaring now that he will "face any critics, any rival, any adversary and argue the case for review, for honest appraisal, for change". The fact is that he pointedly refused to do all this. He is only doing it now, belatedly, because of the threat from Prescott and the dispensable Hattersley and his own rejection by the T&GWU. Even then, he didn't argue the case for "honest appraisal, for change". He announced it on television, at lunchtime, on a Sunday. No wonder poor Denzil choked on his pork chop. There's no point at all in embarking on all the ballyhoo of a so-called "listening campaign" when no-one hears what he's said, or of having a major review of policy if, when it comes to the crunch, the leader goes his own sweet way.

A Labour MP was reported at the Chesterfield conference as saying that Neil was a man of "no talent, a weak man". She obviously doesn't know her leader. He's neither. A weak man would not have confronted the Militant challenge, contained the hard left, and established such a massive and unprecedented control over the party machine. A weak man of no talent could not conceivably have pushed through such far-reaching policy changes, and all in the space of a few years.

The problem with Neil isn't that he's weak. It's that he's too strong and thinks it's weak to consult. His problem is that he wants to win so badly, is so desperate to step across the threshold of Number Ten, that he will shoulder aside all the policies, walk over all the Denzil Davies who stand in his way. What the party has to decide is: Is it worth it?

JUNE 17

ON THIS DAY

1858

Our Special Correspondent in India during the Mutiny was William Howard Russell

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA

KANTH, April 30.

Again that dreadful first bugle at 12.15 a.m. — the trumpeting of elephants, the hammering of tent pegs, the gurgling and roaring of camels, the neighing of horses, and the myriad voices of the camp rising up through the night, till jackals and wolves cease their concert to the moon, and fly off to have it out undisturbed in more distant and silent spots. At the usual hour, 2 a.m., the whole force was moving off towards this place, at which we are now encamped. The country, like that through which we have already passed, was one vast plain — a series of corn fields, cotton and sugar plantations, without hedge or ditch, and covered in all directions with rich timber. The crops have been cut, and the sharp stumps of the cotton are dangerous to horses' feet, and horrible to men's legs. Hence my syc [grove] [was] lamed, and hence, at our first halt, your correspondent was lamed by a severe horse kick, for the eye, on account of the cotton stumps, could not come up to hold his horse, which was given to a syc who had another to take care of, and when our half-hour's sleep on the ground was over, and "Prepare to Mount Mount!" roused us up, your correspondent, going over to his quadruped, which was backing towards the other horse from the syc, received a kick between hip and knee which sent him reeling over, and obliged him to finish the rest of his journey on the carriage of one of Tombs's guns. . . . Nature was more favourable to us today than the Quartermaster-

General, for the tope selected for our camp was one of the leanest and poorest of many around, but castratedness is a deep science, and Quartermasters-General are irresponsible beings. The little town outside which we pitched our tents was deserted, and the villages along our line of march were destitute of inhabitants. The strictest orders are issued against plundering, and indeed, I saw Sir Colin Campbell make a charge at his camp followers who were refreshing themselves in a vegetable garden, and give them viciously by Major Metcalfe's stick a sound thrashing; but, as the Commander-in-Chief says himself, "they swarm like flies, and are as hard to keep out of a place." They defy pickets and elude patrols, although the lash resounds, for ever in our camp, and the stout provosts are thinning rapidly, owing to the state of incessant activity and exercise in which they pass their days; the camp followers are not to be intimidated from the pursuit of their lawful calling, and the development of their natural and almost solitary instinct. This is a serious evil, for the cry of distress of those who have been robbed resounds through the land and empties villages at our approach; one fellow shouting out that he has been plundered depopulates a village. We learned that the enemy had occupied the town, which of course boasts a fort, till they heard of our approach two days ago, when they began to bolt; only 150 were left in the place yesterday, and they went off at night. . . . We encamped for the day, of course, at Kanth. Hour after hour came in spies and letters, or, as they must be called in India, "chits": from Shahjohannpore, all agreeing on the great fact that our energetic and resolute but furious opponent, the Moulvie, was there, and that two regiments and four guns had come in from Bareilly yesterday. They were said to have 800 or 900 cavalry, and to have placed guns to command all the roads, so it looked like a fight.



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

THE FINAL WHISTLE

When the Prime Minister and her Government colleagues met representatives of English football yesterday, they had in their sights the football-related violence that has made the centres of Stuttgart, Cologne and Düsseldorf no-go areas for local residents over the past week. Drastic steps had been called for and, given the Prime Minister's strong views on the subject, a correspondingly drastic response had been expected.

There is bound to be a sense of anti-climax therefore that the Government's best effort should take the form of a "five-point plan" proposed by the Home Secretary for further consideration by all parties. The plan contemplates travel restrictions, further curbs on admission to matches, tougher licensing laws in the vicinity of football grounds, improved police intelligence-gathering and reconsideration of English participation in international competition. All this may be sound as far as it goes, but is it far enough?

It is now clear that violence associated with home games, and violence during and after international matches, are part of the same phenomenon. Remedies appropriate to one should be applied to the other. England can accept no more international fixtures except where the foreign police and football authorities agree to enforce such measures as have now become necessary for home games.

There should, for instance, be no admission to foreign football grounds without a valid identity card issued by an English club or, better still, a card issued as part of a national membership scheme. Sophisticated techniques of crowd surveillance are also needed similar to those already used by the British police. The sale of alcoholic drink in the locality would have to stop. If all that is too much to ask, then England would have to be unrepresented.

The violence which has affected the European championships in West Germany may, at last, have brought home to those Britons who are not avid followers of the game the extent of the hooliganism virus and the harm it has inflicted on our reputation abroad. Moreover, because it is not now the name of Liverpool or

Chelsea or Millwall which has been dishonoured but that of England itself, public opinion may be ready for more radical measures than have been envisaged before.

It may be ready, for instance, to see games in England cancelled, either because of the past performance of supporters or because not enough has been done to prevent a recurrence of hooliganism. The all-membership policy adopted by Luton Town should become the rule: clubs without such a scheme should have to recognize that their fixture list would be in jeopardy. Local police chiefs should have powers to ban a match — as they may now forbid a march — and should use them.

The courts should have power to prohibit travel abroad following conviction. It is not logical that such restrictions should only be available to the courts as a term of bail, while a case is still pending. There are obvious practical difficulties, such as the availability of travel documents on demand through Post Offices; but there are ways round them.

Many of these measures will make the lives of decent football supporters uncomfortable. They also entail unwelcome restrictions on personal liberty. But most people will understand that the blame for such measures — the only reason why they are necessary — rests with the hooligans and not with the authorities. Crowd psychology is a powerful force. If spectator violence were booted from the terraces with the ferocity usually reserved for questionable refereeing, the battle would have turned in football's favour.

After England's ignominious exit from Europe this week — on and off the field — English football can only look forward. The next target for the players is the World Cup, the finals of which take place in Italy in two years' time. The England team starts its qualifying matches this autumn. But the supporters will now have to qualify as well. Unless there is a fundamental change of attitude among those who follow and administer the game, England will not — and should not — be among the final teams in 1990.

ISLAM IN MODERATION

The founder of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, a socially progressive, Western-trained lawyer, would probably have felt that "Islamicization" of the sort now being introduced by his successor, President Zia, was wrong and a force for social and economic backwardness. As a lawyer, he might also have pointed to the legal chaos which President Zia risks by calling into question the entire existing legal system.

Under the new rules, introduced by decree this week, the High Court will have the power to nullify any legislation which it finds at variance with the *Sharia*, or Islamic code. Individuals and bodies will be able to bring any existing law before the court for examination.

The logic of Pakistan's creation, as a "homeland" for India's Muslims, though, may seem to point the other way, and it is easy to understand the attractions of Islamic law for Muslim rulers trying to create a sense of nationhood in their disparate territories. Islamicization helps to provide a sense of pride, cultural identity and shared morality for populations unsettled by rapid urbanization and Western influence.

But there are probably more immediate and opportunistic reasons why the President has taken this step at this time. When he dismissed the Government of his appointee, Mohammad Khan Junejo, two weeks ago, one of the main reasons he gave was its procrastination over the passage of the *Sharia* Bill, which has been before Parliament for two years.

This is unlikely to be the only reason, however. Many Pakistanis believe that President Zia's main reasons for sacking Mr Junejo derived from the increasing number of occasions on which the Prime Minister was asserting his authority against that of the President and the Army.

The dismissal of the Government of his own choice, and the interruption of the "democratization" programme to which he had publicly pledged himself, have been blows to the President's prestige, and he may hope that

the *Sharia* ordinance will do something to restore it. It will also give the governing Muslim League party, otherwise mainly a congeries of opportunist placemen, a cause with which to fight the forthcoming elections, whenever they are eventually held.

Understandably, the President's action, and the undemocratic way in which it was taken, have caused dismay among progressive and women's groups. They see it as threatening the reintroduction of polygamy, the complete removal of women from public life and barbarous penalties for many crimes, including that of stoning for adultery.

This threat undoubtedly exists, but the more severe penalties of Islamic law have been theoretically legal in Pakistan for a number of years without being imposed. Flogging is the only exception. On the relatively rare occasions where other sentences have been passed in *Sharia* courts, they have been struck down in the civil ones, a tendency which it must be hoped will continue even under the new rules.

President Zia's move is unlikely to herald the rapid move of Pakistan towards something like Iran or Saudi Arabia. The Pakistani population is far less homogenous. Apart from a Shia minority of some 20 per cent, it is predominantly Sunni — and divided into numerous schools and sects. Many popular religious practices are far removed from "pure" Koranic Islam. Most Pakistanis take their religion fairly lightly. Turn-out for the President's 1984 referendum on Islamicization was low.

Even some of the religious parties have disliked both the content and the tactics of the President's Islamicization. It will probably do little, therefore, either to boost national unity or enhance support for the President and his party. If these win the next elections in a fair way, it will be for other reasons: notably the divisions and incapacity of the opposition. While President Zia's action has little to recommend it, its deleterious effects can be exaggerated.

WASTE OF THE WORLD

Non-organic waste has been a product of urban society from the beginning. In the past few decades, however, the growth of the chemical and nuclear industries has made some wastes extremely dangerous. Recognition of this has led many countries to impose severe restrictions on dumping and to introduce safety regulations which have significantly raised the costs for industry. It fostered local protest movements which have prevented the establishment of new and secure storage sites.

The processes which produce the waste have not, however, been banned — a move that some governments fear would cause economic disruption and unemployment. The increasing tendency is to ship it to countries which have relatively mild environmental laws, poor supervision, and, most of all, need the money.

The technology exists to make the sites of such waste secure for the foreseeable future, provided that the laws governing its storage are sufficiently strong, and there is the will to enforce them. Unfortunately, Britain's present laws on the subject are full of loopholes, and still allow practices which many of our neighbours find unacceptable. There is an urgent need to update the legislation, preferably before the European Commission brings Britain before the European Court over its failure to act.

Uncontrolled dumping is a far greater risk. Firms in developed countries continue illegally to dump large quantities of highly toxic waste on sites in the Third World which the host government does not even know about. The governments of these countries are right to introduce tighter restrictions — however sceptical one may be of their ability or will to enforce them — and to press for an inter-

national convention on the subject. In the meantime, the trade will continue.

The dumping of poisonous waste at sea is no sort of solution, as the state of the North Sea shows all too clearly. Even in the oceans, damage to marine life will be severe, and there will be the risk that eventually the results will enter the human food chain. Even incineration of poisonous waste at sea increases the pollution of the atmosphere.

In the end, the only solution is to develop new processes that will produce as little hazardous waste as possible; or failing that, to develop new equipment to recycle or neutralize it. As circumstances force more and more countries to tighten their environmental laws, the countries which adapt their industrial technology accordingly will increasingly dominate the world markets of the future.

Japan, West Germany and America are all, in different ways, some distance down this path. Britain lags behind, not for lack of technological skill, but because the state of the law has given British companies no incentive to change their methods. Ideally, such laws must be signalled well in advance, to give the companies concerned the chance to plan and adapt accordingly.

The British Government has so far failed to give such signals, but they are coming in abundance from the European Commission. Wise British firms will take heed of them, especially as the approach of 1992 will mean an increasing standardization of environmental requirements across Europe. It is still not too late for Britain to be at the head of this important sector of the technological revolution, and to shed our present image as the "dirty man of Europe".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Copyright protection and curb on home recordings

From the Chairman of the British Copyright Council

Sir, Your editorial article (June 13) rightly condemns as useless the Government's latest amendment to the Copyright Bill to permit the home taping of copyright-protected material for time-shifting purposes, provided the recording is destroyed within 28 days, and you stress the need for the copyright system to be adjusted to accommodate new technologies. It does not follow, however, as you suggest, that a levy on blank tape is not a satisfactory solution to the problem of home taping.

In the debate on this issue there has been much misunderstanding about the blank tape levy proposal. First, the term "levy" — connoting taxation — is a misnomer. The essence of such a scheme is that a statutory royalty is paid by those who record copyright material at home. The royalty is collected through those who make available to the public the tapes on which the recordings are made; and the proceeds are distributed through collective agencies to those whose works have been copied.

In many countries, including the United Kingdom, rights of copyright have been collectively administered for decades and there is vast experience of designing and operating such schemes; nor is there any insuperable difficulty in building in special arrangements for special groups such as handicapped people.

These schemes are not new; West Germany introduced one in respect of sound recordings in 1965 which operated effectively for 20 years; and in 1985, when the German copyright law was revised, the scheme was expanded to cover video recordings. Today there are similar schemes operating in 11 countries, both industrialised and developing, including France, which adopted such a scheme in 1985. This month the Australian Government announced that it will introduce such a scheme.

Home taping affects not only the rights of record producers or, as mentioned in your editorial, of broadcasters or film companies, but just as important, the authors, composers, artists and performers, without whose original contributions there would be no programmes, films or sound recordings.

Copyright owners do not suggest that the public be denied the benefits of technology; but it is surely not unreasonable for them to ask that creative and innovative members of society, and their business partners, should not be the only sector of the community to derive no benefit from the technology which makes possible such enormous use of their products.

Marble Hill pier

From the Chief Executive of English Heritage

Sir, May I try to reassure Professor Sir John Hale and Mr Grenville Jones (June 2) about the English Heritage proposals for a pier at Marble Hill, Twickenham? Our proposals have received general endorsement from Richmond's planning sub-committee, although we have yet to receive full planning permission.

We have taken into account local feelings since our application was lodged back in January and have met several of the objections raised locally. We have also consulted the Nature Conservancy Council to ensure that the scheme would not adversely affect the river wildlife, and we plan to introduce floating nests to improve the habitat.

The plan for a pier dates from the days of the Greater London

So far the Government has given no reason whatever why schemes regarded by many other countries, including our two major partners in the EEC, as reasonable and workable cannot be adopted in this country. The copyright community in the United Kingdom deserves more from its Government.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS DE FREITAS, Chairman,
British Copyright Council,
Copyright House,
29-33 Berners Street, W1.
June 13.

From Dr Paul Maret

Sir, In bowing to the force majeure of tens of thousands of videorecorder owners by legalising off-air recording of television broadcasts, the Government has, as you rightly say, produced an unenforceable law. It is extremely improbable that copyright owners will take any action against the individual who retains a recording beyond the statutory four weeks.

Most people, probably, are not clear about the present situation. It is permissible to record a live broadcast for private use. However, this concession does not take account of the fact that most broadcast material is pre-recorded: there is a separate copyright in the original film and, indeed, copyright in the original written script. Hence it is an infringement to make a video-recording of any broadcast of such material.

It is argued that our obligations under the Berne Convention preclude derogation from the copyright owner's rights by requiring what is, in effect, a compulsory gratuitous licence to copy. The relevant articles of the Convention (art.9(2) and 11 bis(3)) are by no means clear but it is certainly not possible to evade them by restricting the period of retention of a recording to 28 days.

May I suggest that the concession to record broadcasts for private and domestic use be extended to include broadcasts of recorded material without an arbitrary and unenforceable time limit for retention. However, any dealings with such recordings outside the domestic circle should be subject to clear sanctions, whether civil or criminal. The legitimate interests of the copyright owner would be protected to the fullest extent that is practicable in the circumstances and the present situation where the law is brought into disrepute by widespread illicit copying would end.

I suggest, further, that recording of television broadcasts is a very different matter from the copying of pre-recorded records or tapes: it would be unfortunate if the two were confused. The tape levy does seem the best solution produced

Council and would reinstate previous landing-stage facilities. The pier would extend into the river only as far as the existing moorings. We do not consider that it would mar the famous views from Richmond Hill.

We have a duty to promote public enjoyment of historic houses such as Marble Hill, and we are confident this will do so by providing an alternative means of access to the congested roads of Richmond and Twickenham, without in any way marring the splendid setting of the house, gardens and river. Local groups can be assured that we shall continue to inform and consult with them at every stage.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. RUMBLE, Chief Executive,
English Heritage,
Fortress House,
23 Savile Row, W1.
June 15.

Ward reform

From Professor Baroness McFarlane of Llandaff

Sir, In the comment following the announcement of the Government's welcome response to the proposals of the UK Central Council for the Reform of Nursing Education (report and leading article, May 24) little attention has been paid to the agreement that there should be "closer links with further and higher education" and "an expansion in degree opportunities for nurses".

From my position in a university which has been involved in nursing education since 1959 I suggest that the higher education sector has much to contribute to the present manpower crisis in nursing and the provision of high-quality clinical care.

1. Applications to our bachelor of nursing programme exceed the places on offer by a factor of ten. There is a pool of able young people seeking to come into nursing if they are offered a challenging course alongside their peers.

2. Wastage from undergraduate programmes is considerably less than from conventional nurse training programmes.

3. Nurse graduates stay in nursing longer and predominantly in clinical posts.

4. Nurse graduates have been responsible for impressive innovations in nursing practice and improved patient outcomes.

Yours sincerely,
McFARLANE OF LLANDAFF,
University of Manchester,
Department of Nursing,
Stoford Building,
Oxford Road,
Manchester, M13 9PT.
June 10.

so far to protect the rights of copyright owners in pre-recorded tapes, at any rate until technology produces an effective spoiler to prevent reproduction.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
PAUL MARETT,
Loughborough University,
Department of Library and Information Studies,
Leicester, LE11 3TU.
June 14.

From the Managing Director of Radio Clyde plc

Sir, In declaring that an individual is in breach of the law if he retains a video or audio tape of a broadcast programme for longer than 28 days, the Department of Trade and Industry have, not for the first time, overstepped their commendable zeal to protect intellectual property and endorsed yet another restrictive practice in the field of copyright.

The fact is that our international obligations under the Berne Convention would allow the reproduction of a work for the user's personal and private use. Article 9(2) requires that such reproduction "does not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author". It is significant that section 7(1)(a) of the Tunis Model Law on this point permits private use, provided copies are not made available to the public.

One, of course, recognises the difficulties of preventing abuse in an age when the means of creating high-quality copies are widely available. That would perhaps suggest an alternative means of ensuring that the original creators of the work are adequately rewarded, perhaps by a levy on blank tape. It is no excuse for restricting the rights of the individual viewer or listener.

Mr Francis Maude (Minister for Consumer Affairs) might wish also to give broadcasters the right to transfer material which they are entitled to use from record to tape or vice versa without liability to further payment in respect of what is called a mechanical copyright and to retain works which they have recorded for longer than the 28 days currently permitted under the 1956 Copyright Act.

Retention beyond this time incurs a liability to make a further payment to the Mechanical Copyright Protection Society which, I imagine, will already be preparing to extract payment from listeners and viewers who wish to retain the home video or audio tapes beyond 28 days.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES GORDON,
Managing Director,
Radio Clyde plc,
Clydebank Business Park,
Clydebank, Dunbartonshire.
June 15.

Post delivery to MPs

From Dr J. A. Waller

Sir, Recently, I wrote to 60 selected MPs on behalf of a by no means rich pressure group. To save postage, I enclosed the individually-addressed envelopes within one parcel and sent it to the House of Commons.

This parcel was returned, with a note from the Serjeant-at-Arms regretting that Mr Speaker had ruled that bulk packages cannot be separated and delivered to members individually. The parcel had therefore been opened, one letter delivered, and the parcel then resealed and returned.

I have subsequently learned that I could not have delivered more than one letter even had I gone in person to Westminster. Moreover, MPs themselves are not able to send mail in bulk to fellow MPs (bulk meaning more than six letters at a time).

The cost of mailing all MPs at 13 pence each is of the order of £85, and is something only our more affluent citizens, pressure groups and MPs are likely to contemplate. I find it disturbing in a democracy that communicating freely and without hindrance from our elected representatives, far from being the right of every citizen, is apparently a privilege for the affluent.

Yours sincerely,
TONY WALTER,
15 Southcot Place,
Lyncombe Hill,
Bath, Avon.
June 14.

GCSE standards

From Mr A. A. Bishop

Sir, Of course Mrs Sowler (June 10) is right — but then she is clearly not planning to go on to take A-level mathematics, although she admits to being concerned about the standards of A level fall.

In many subjects, the academic level of the GCSE syllabuses and papers are demonstrably lower than their O-level predecessors, and yet students wishing to proceed to A level and beyond are expected to achieve the same high standards as previously, in the same time. What is suitable for "ordinary" education is not appropriate for future specialists and hence "the well-being of the nation's scientific-based industries and enterprise".

Those of us teaching physics, for example, are concerned about the significantly increased gap to be bridged in the sixth form.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. BISHOP,
Rendalls,
Harrow School,
Harrow on the Hill,
Middlesex.
June 11.

Fruit, in all its sweet varieties

From the Director of the National Fruit Trials

Sir, Your Science Editor, in his recent report (June 2) on genetic engineering of plants suggested that many traditional and local fruit varieties have become extinct. While undoubtedly some varieties will have been lost, there are nevertheless still very large numbers preserved in national and local collections, both in the UK and overseas.

The National Fruit Trials is the custodian of the National Fruit Variety Collections, the main purpose of which is to provide a broad genetic base and ensure that valuable germ plasm which may be of value to breeders is not lost. They also provide a reference point to ensure correct nomenclature is maintained and avoid confusion in the naming of varieties (The apple variety Blenheim Orange, for example, has 67 published synonyms).

The collections also preserve many old and interesting varieties which would otherwise be lost to cultivation. The oldest variety in the apple collection is Decio, said to date from AD c450.

We have sizeable collections of apples, pears, plums, cherries, nuts and smaller collections of quince and various soft fruits. The National Apple Collection consists of over 2,000 varieties and is thought to be the largest authentic collection in the world. There is also a good collection at the RHS gardens, Wisley and several counties (e.g., Kent, Hampshire, Cornwall) have established collections of local apple varieties. The National Trust and some private owners in restoring gardens have sometimes planted varieties relating to the period of the garden.

While the present situation for the preservation of fruit varieties can be considered reasonably satisfactory, we can never afford to be complacent. Many of the varieties are unique to our collections and could not be replaced once lost.

All the information needs putting into a computer database for which we lack the resources.

Yours faithfully,
R. R. STAPLETON, Director,
National Fruit Trials,
Brogdale Experimental
Horticulture Station,
Brogdale Road,
Faversham, Kent,
June 8.

Across the court

From his Honour Peter Mason, QC

Sir, It is a sad commentary on the hard work of those in the Department of the Environment involved with court design that their work generates so little public and judicial satisfaction. This is highlighted by the recent difficulties of Judge Crabtree in the Leeds Crown Court (report, June 2; leading article, June 3; letters, June 6, 9).

What is needed in my view is a "standard" court design and set of specifications, discussed and agreed by the legal profession and other court users, and incorporating desirable features such as the screening of the jury from the public gallery, and fitted audio-visual aids.

These standards would be an invaluable guideline to architects, and would allay at least one judge's suspicion that in this regard at the moment architects' ears are not very close to the ground!

Yours faithfully,
PETER MASON,
11 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
June 11.

Briten in US

From Mrs Marion Thorpe and Dr Donald Mitchell

Sir, Mr Richard Morrison, in his article about this year's Aldeburgh Festival (June 4), writes that Briten "decamped to the United States" from 1939 to 1942 and seems to suggest further that this was a flight to avoid the war and the consequences of their pacifism.

The truth is that Briten travelled to the States months before the outbreak of war; was caught there by the declaration of hostilities and advised by the British authorities to stay put. However, the compulsion to return became irresistible and Briten was back home in March, 1942. He would have left earlier, at the end of 1941, if it had been possible to secure a passage.

Back in England, like Michael Tippett, and indeed all other conscientious objectors, Briten had to submit his case to a tribunal, which finally granted him the exemption he sought (after two hearings).

Yours faithfully,
MARION THORPE,
DONALD MITCHELL, Trustees,
The Briten-Pears Foundation,
The Red House,
Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
June 7.

Tea and sympathy

From Mr Keith Haines

Sir, You report in today's Times (early editions, June 9) that the Bai Lin tea company has gone into liquidation.

How appropriate! Yours sincerely,
KEITH HAINES,
6 Beechgrove Avenue,
Belfast, Northern Ireland.
June 9.

المجلد 1350

THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Birth of a notion

"So that's agreed. The last thing the BBC needs is a new quiz show."

"Absolutely, Controller. With the threat of satellite, cable and the advancing tide of pornography, we at the BBC should stick to the things we do best: Bob Monkhouse, Magnus Magnusson, Debbie Greenwood, Angela Rippon."

"Yes, yes. Well, time for lunch. Simkins, what is it now?"

"Well, Controller, aren't we forgetting here the great words of Lord Reith, when you know what the public wants, you can't give them too much of it? We must meet these satellite chaps on their own ground. What if it were to be an entirely new concept in quiz shows, something so zany and daring that people would stand up in front of their sets cheering and saying: 'This could only have come from the BBC.'"

"Go on, Simkins."

"I can see it now, Controller. The space-age set, lights everywhere. Each of the contestants in their own little capsule, linked by an umbilical cord across the gloom to the presenter's desk."

"They could score in waits instead of points. It could be the first electric quiz show!"

"Dr Who meets Tomorrow's World! A little flickering beastie on the presenter's desk... all the questions about science... contestants exterminated when they lose in a puff of smoke..."

"Then a star guest who pretends to be an expert in something, and of course the girl. There must be a girl. What can the girl do?"

"This is going to be a really challenging show, so she could demonstrate really challenging scientific tricks with big balls and plungers, you know, how to crush a plastic bottle, that sort of thing."

"Fantastic. And to present it, Simkins? One of the great, sober, reliable figures of BBC broadcasting, on whom the nation depends?"

"Exactly, Sir. Kenzy Everett."

"There's only one problem left. What shall we call it?"

"That's easy, Controller. Call it Brainstorm (BBC 1), in honour of Simkins's idea."

William Holmes



Eye to eye over *Iolanta*: student members of the cast during rehearsals on stage at Aldeburgh having their temperaments awoken by director Galina Vishnevskaya (right)

Temperament awake!

Soprano Galina Vishnevskaya directs *Iolanta* at Aldeburgh tonight. Hilary Finch met her

The Cherry House, the Suffolk home of Galina Vishnevskaya and Mstislav Rostropovich, looks out across the Alde Marshes to the North Sea. There is no orchard; the inside, with its carefully positioned international memorabilia and dust-free dark furniture, is like a vast, silent waiting room, peopled only briefly between journeys.

Ever since 1960 and the start of their friendship with Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears, Aldeburgh and its festival have been both destination and resting post. "I must something make for Aldeburgh," was Rostropovich's response when I asked him why he had set up his own annual autumn festival there five years ago.

It lasted only three years. Now it is Galina Vishnevskaya who answers the door. She gives master classes annually, at the Britten-Pears School, and this year makes her British directing debut at the Festival.

The opera is *Iolanta*, whose title role Vishnevskaya sang in a concert performance at the 1983 Rostropovich festival. It opens tonight. Tchaikovsky's last opera, the tale of a blind medieval princess who gains her sight through the redemptive power of love, is a pre-Raphaelite miniature of remarkable concentration and affirmation.

Symbolism is rife. *Iolanta*'s blindness is discovered when her suitor asks her for a red rose and she gives him only a white one; provocation enough for the Pountneys and Freemans of this world to create a fable of their own about physical and spiritual awakening.

But the box of roses in the office, the misty horticultural back drop, and the racks of *Romeo and Juliet* costumes, intimate that this may well not be Madame Vishnevskaya's way. What was her starting point?

"Opera is a classical art form, and the form must be preserved down to the very epoch in which the composer imagined it. Vishnevskaya's green eyes stare manically with horror as she remembers a *Faust* in Paris in which Marguerite had a washing line, a *Boris* which took place in steamy Roman baths.

"I am absolutely against producer-opera, absolutely!" That is a word which runs like a leitmotiv through Vishnevskaya's conversation, its central syllables rolled long and lusciously in the throat.

"The main thing must be to awaken the

singers' individual temperaments, to stimulate the desire to act through a deep understanding of the music. It is especially important when there is such limited time."

"Opera is in crisis; conductors no longer have time to work with singers; producers are the prima donnas; and audiences no longer listen but only look."

Every day for a month, Vishnevskaya has been working with English, American, and Swedish students of the Britten-Pears school, nurturing the lighter voices to carry the weightier Russian melodies. Even on stage, she directs like a conductor, matching physical to musical gesture, teaching the blind *Iolanta* what body language really means.

Communication is an obsession. Vishnevskaya's own intense relationship with her audiences grew, as she wrote in her autobiography, from a personal need to escape "into a realm of mystery, a refuge from reality."

Her reality included the crossing of the

frozen Gulf of Finland on foot before she was old enough to have started school, the survival of near-starvation in the siege of Leningrad. "The epoch develops you; the force of the time suddenly makes the artist rise. We had a dream, a vision: now it is so easy..."

Vishnevskaya has been singing for 44 years, and does little now. "I want to live for myself: not to have to get up each morning, look at my throat, and see if it's working - oh no!" She laughs and looks out to the sea. "I want to catch up on reading all that I was deprived of learning about my country."

Her husband claims to feel no bitterness about their being stripped of Soviet citizenship in 1978. Does Vishnevskaya agree? "Nyet! The feeling of that humiliation, as we sat and learned about it from the television, will never leave me. *Nikogda!* I don't know what nostalgia for Russia is."

The petite and immaculately groomed woman who battled with the KGB, denounced colleagues who denounced her, told Brezhnev where he could get off, now sits back, watching the Moscow talks.

"Glasnost! What is glasnost?" "It's no use just blaming Stalin. Those who actually did it are still active and must answer to the people. And the people must scream and demand an answer!"

THEATRE

Caroline cheater

The Traitor
Young Vic Studio

The rediscovery of James Shirley, the Ayckbourn of the Caroline stage, now proceeds from the Swan revival of *Hyde Park* to this once famous tragedy, so superior to the St Albans schoolmaster's previous work that he was thought to have stolen it from a prisoner in Newgate.

Based on the same Florentine episode that inspired Musset's *Lorenzaccio*, it retells the story of the assassination of Alexander de Medici by the kinsman he believes to be his dearest friend. Shirley's Lorenzo, like Musset's, serves as the Duke's hell-raising companion and tireless pimp; but there the similarity ends. Where *Lorenzaccio* is out to rid Florence of a corrupt ruler, Lorenzo merely wants to take his place; the main energy of the piece goes into showing him emerging as the arch-deceiver on a stage full of traitors.

In pursuit of his master plan, Lorenzo switches betrothals, buys servants, and inflames a jealous brother into homicidal frenzies. With the exception of Alexander, nobody trusts him. But every time, Lorenzo smoothly talks his way out of trouble, much to the exasperation of adversaries like Schiarrha (the fiery brother) who despairs of killing him because "I fear thou wilt come together again."

As you may surmise, *The Traitor* is a tragedy that achieves laughs without the aid of a comic subplot; and nowhere more than in the character of Depazzi, an ennobled creature of Lorenzo's who turns up towards the end pleading with him to "get somebody else hereafter to be your traitor, in my stead." At which point, the play's sympathies switch from the high-born, versifying principals to this honest, prose-speaking coward.

In Michael Fry's production, Christopher Luscombe plays him with the cringing nasal effrontery of a Caroline Schwick. Other members of the Floorboards company let fly into rant and temperate arm-waving that seems much at variance with the style of this suave writer.

Irving Wardle

Midwest marvel

Jeremy Kingston reports from Chicago on the 1988 International Theatre Festival

What amazes the newcomer to this marvellous city, and all the more so if he comes from Britain, is that nobody crawls abuse on the buildings.

The place is filled with inviting surfaces, ranging from the white timber walls of Chicago's oldest building, the Clarke House (1836), stone and brick skyscrapers designed by Sullivan, Burnham and Root in the 1890s, through Frank Lloyd Wright and all the rest of them to state-of-the-art eye-catchers by Helmut Jahn.

In front of Mies van der Rohe's one storey (yes, indeed: one-storey) Post Office building Calder's tomato-red stable would not escape graffiti for a moment if it stood in London, while the silver 'E' cars that rattle around the Loop (Chicago's downtown) look as immaculate as when they rolled off some upstate production line.

This all points to an unusually thoroughgoing civic pride, felt as much by those who see no need to spray "White Sox Rule OK" up and down the South Side as by those who staff Chicago's flourishing artistic and historical societies. Walk through the Loop any time of day and parties of visitors will be staring up at the towers or tracing their fingers along the ornamentation on a bank. Can you even imagine an architectural group over here organizing tours, or find tourists wanting to see many of London's financial and commercial buildings?

And yet: give a dog a bad name and the name sticks long after the

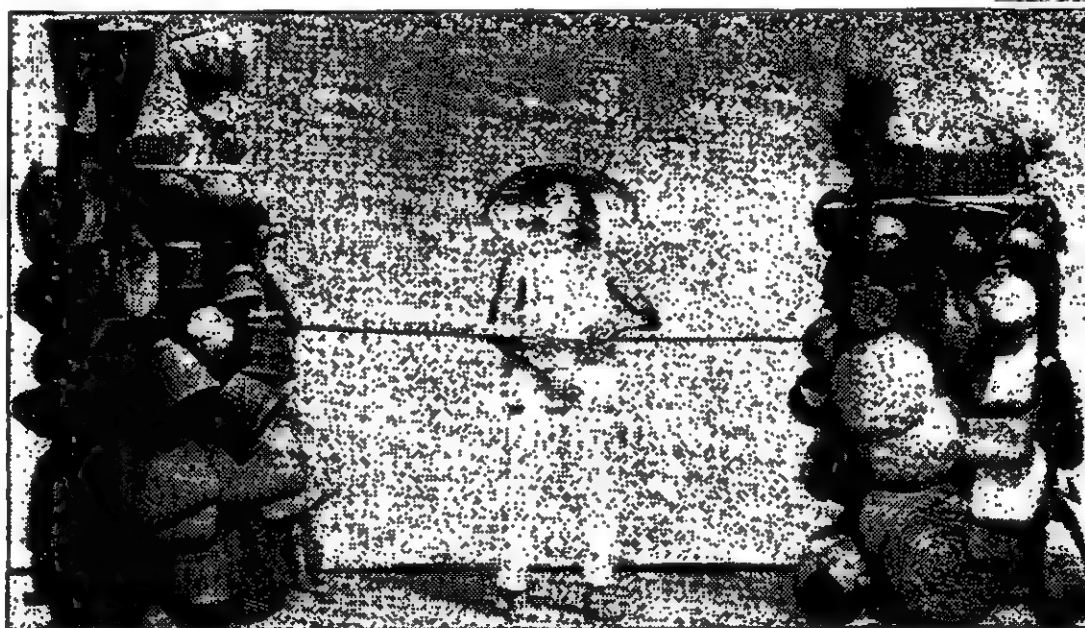
animal changes its habits. Outsiders still picture Chicago as the city of stockyards and Al Capone, the first gone for almost as long as the second; and it is to counter this outdated view that the city now fizzes with cultural enterprise and largesse.

The Art Institute and the Historical Society are completing huge extensions; rehabilitated warehouses on the Near North Side team with art galleries.

One per cent of the funds for city-sponsored buildings must now be set aside for works of art for that site. Each year in May artists and dealers trade at the International Art Exposition held on Navy Pier, and every other May a rich sample of the world's theatre arrives for the International Theatre Festival.

The husband and wife directors of the festival, Bernie and Jane Sahlin, see the benefits it brings as twofold: stimulating special efforts by Chicago's own production companies - four are included in the Festival programme - and exposing home companies and audiences to unfamiliar styles. The second may prove more significant in the long run, since most local productions work within the naturalistic tradition and the fare on the Sahlins menu emphasizes the poetic, the singular and the experimental.

Britain's contribution this year is the English Shakespeare Company, presenting all seven histories from *Richard II* to *Richard III* in Sullivan's Auditorium The-



Heavy load in a ravishing spectacle: from the *Knee Plays* at the Chicago International Theatre Festival

ater. But to dwell on the achievements of a British company in this context could perhaps be considered perverse.

Two plays from black South Africa and an early Tom Murphy from Ireland (directed by the author) have been at the forefront of the naturalistic input. Another author, Mustapha Matura, sat in on rehearsals for his *Playboy of the West Indies* at the Court Theater, house theatre of the University of Chicago, to help US blacks get their tongues around the Caribbean dialect. Caribbeans find US black accents just as tricky.

The effervescent Els Comedians from Spain and the bravura work of Canada's Carbone 14 have already been warmly received at festivals in Britain, and both satisfy the Sahlins' partiality for the poetic and the multimedia. The only participating US

ensemble working in this area is the company assembled to perform the *Knee Plays* (Civic Theatre) by Robert Wilson and David Byrne, a ravishingly beautiful piece, spare in its images of bird, tree, boat and book, yet magical in the richness it evokes from them.

Wilson came in for critical stick last winter with his London production of *Hamletmachine*, but the *Knee Plays* vibrate on a vastly superior plane. Part dance, part narration, spoken against Byrne's brass band spirituals and jazz, part exquisitely gradual scene-changing or boat-building, the 13 scenes were originally planned as cut-outs to be performed during the intervals of his 12-hour multi-media opera *The CIVIL WAR*.

I cannot say whether the gathering tension would survive such

frequent interruption, but experiencing the work as a continuous piece is like participating in a long, communal dream. A dream where history turns into myth.

The theatrical sources are predominantly Japanese: white-draped puppet-masters flap the wings of a giant bamboo bird; repeated movements very slowly absorb changes.

In one of the many exhilarating episodes, basal though it sounds when turned into words, an angular tree projected onto the sky-blue backing tips sideways and breaks into its constituent squares which then float above the stage for the rest of the scene like geometric amoeba. How such a unique production will influence Chicago's home companies is anyone's guess, but nobody ever lost out through attending a masterwork.

Spanish boldness

CONCERTS

OAE/Leonhardt
R.N. College Chapel,
Greenwich

Though often it may seem otherwise, Bach and his Germanic colleagues were not the only composers writing for church services at the beginning of the 18th century. In Spain, the tradition of a cathedral's musicians composing music as part of their duties still flourished.

One such composer was Francisco Valls, and his *Missa Scala Aretina*, written when he was assistant maestro at Barcelona Cathedral, formed the second half of this Greenwich Festival concert, given by the Tallis Chamber Choir and the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment under Gustav Leonhardt.

Valls's music is actually rather quirky, composed of small sections that often seem to be anchored on tonics and dominants, and looking backwards to the old polychoral tradition, with its three distinct choirs (one of three solo-

ists and others who, however homophonic and archaic they may be, it is also sometimes majestic, and sometimes harmonically bold.

Leonhardt and his team, which included Lena Looze, Christopher Robson, and Christophe Regardien as the well-blended soprano, alto, and tenor soloists, gave a fine if not quite impeccable performance. Perhaps special separation of the choirs might have lent the work more drama; perhaps, on the other hand, unanimity of attack would have been therapeutic. Whatever, it was refreshing to hear.

To this unaffected music, from the sophisticated forms of Bach's Cantatas Nos. 10 (*Meine Seele erhebt den Herrn*) and 20 (*O Ewigkeit, du Dauerwerk*), is a long journey indeed. Yet choir, orchestra and soloists (now supplemented by the rich and cultivated singing of David Wilson-Johnson) were equally well matched to Bach's demands.

Among many pleasing moments, perhaps the best was the imposing opening chorus of No. 20, a French Overture, whose majesty and grace induced shivers of rather worldly pleasure.

Stephen Pettitt

Tippett speaks of the instruments of T.S. Eliot's verbal Quartets. The orchestral arrangement is named with Eliot's words, "Water out of Sunlight," and Melvyn Bowen's inspired transcription does "make the night brighter," as Tippett hoped.

The movements are continuous, but the Allegro, the main battle-ground of the work's conflict, sacrifices the rhythmic cutting edge of the original quartet for the bolder, more intense harmonic impetus of the arrangement. The obsessive, dotted theme of the Finale, now turns to a vibrant, primitive sea-dance, alternating with the other-worldly choral theme in ethereal harmonics.

The orchestra of the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, under Neville Marriner's baton and the acutely sensitive bow of Christopher Warren-Green, their leader, seemed won over entirely by the work. It had its effect, too, on their performance of Mozart's *Requiem*. Images of light shining out of darkness seemed more than usually potent, with only special string vibrato allowing the word wind to gleam through the introduction.

The choral singing was effectively hard edged and sincere. The *Kyrie* hurried into the *Dies irae* with an urgency appropriate to the work's own borrowed tone. It was good to hear Anthony Rolfe Johnson singing with new, like *dies* in the company of Alfreda Hodgson, Margaret Marshall and Stafford Dean.

Hilary Finch

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FRIDAY PAGE

Does he deserve it?

Of bands, bandwagons and fellow travellers

Father's Day is on Sunday: Lee Rodwell asks if the modern British father merits recognition

Greetings card manufacturers expect to sell about 20 million cards in celebration of Father's Day and the market, which is now fast-growing, is worth £10 million to them. The idea was first brought to England by the GIs during the Second World War, according to John Roscoe, secretary of the Greetings Card and Calendar Association; but it was not until the 1950s that Father's Day cards were made in Britain and it is only in the last decade that sales have taken off.

Is this simply the result of a successful marketing campaign, or do we really believe that the modern father's contribution to family life deserves recognition? The American woman who, in 1910, launched the campaign for a special day for fathers had no doubts. Mrs John Bruce Dodd apparently said: "Either we honour both of our parents, mother and father or we should desist from honouring either one."

Mrs JBD had reason to be on the side of fathers — her own raised a family of six single-handed after his wife died. Yet few fathers put so much time and effort into parenting. Indeed, evidence from a variety of sources shows that the majority of fathers still regard their main role as a parent to be a breadwinner — whether their own wives work or not. And even men who believe they share childcare and housework do less than they think.

A survey of 1,700 working women carried out by *Good Housekeeping* magazine in 1985 revealed that while 85 per cent of their partners claimed to "help" at home, only 57 per cent of the wives felt their partners were really supportive. One working mother said: "My husband used to help more, but since we bought a dishwasher last year — which he seems to believe washes and irons the clothes, vacuums the carpet, mows the lawn, does the shopping, cleans the loos and makes the beds — he seems to think I don't need his assistance any more."

The report *Inside the Family*, produced by the Family Policy Studies



Dad isn't in the picture: the drawing used in British Telecom's advertising

Centre last November, drew together a wide range of evidence to show what is happening within modern British families. One survey found that mothers put in 87 per cent of the 50 or so hours a week required to look after children under five. Fathers were more likely to become involved with play and outings; mothers with routine and repetitive daily tasks. Not surprisingly, it also emerged that women have less free time than men — full-time female workers have an average seven hours free time for each weekend day, against 10 hours for male full-time workers.

"Men might feel uncomfortable about this but in general they maintain the status quo," says Zelda West-Meads of Relate, national marriage guidance. "Fathers are doing more than they were 20 years ago and you see examples of this in second marriages where a man spends far more time with his second batch of children than he did first time round —

often to the annoyance of his first wife. In general, though, it still tends to be the women who carry out all the routine feeding, dressing, bathing and so on.

"This is partly to do with patterns of employment. Often children arrive at a time when a man needs to devote much of his attention to his career. Many men, when asked, say they would like to spend more time with their children but they can't."

The latest British Telecom newspaper and television advertisements portray the modern father as a workaholic hopelessly out of touch with his family: a man so infrequently at home that his child would not know how to draw him for a Father's Day card. John Nicholson, the psychologist and business consultant who was this is a fair picture of the middle-class middle-manager.

Research conducted with 140 male managers (some of whose wives

completed the questionnaire because they were "too busy"), revealed that 80 per cent said their working hours caused rows at home and 65 per cent regularly forgot family birthdays. Nicholson doesn't think men deserve a Father's Day and he doubts that most men think they do.

Dr Andrew Stanway, a psychosexual and marital counsellor, and author of a new book *A Woman's Guide to Men and Sex* (to be published by Century Hutchinson next week), acknowledges the fact that fathers tend to back away from the day-to-day business of childcare.

"Bringing up children is a long-term affair and the rewards are hard to define," he says. "To most men this is a difficult pill to swallow, because everything else in their lives is geared to producing results on a day-by-day or month-by-month basis. This kind of achievement-centred life is hard to apply to children especially when they are young."

Stanway admits that men encourage our culture's underlying belief that the mother is the best person to care for her children, but he also feels that many fathers would do more if their wives did not "sabotage" their efforts. "Many women, however unconsciously, dissuade their men from having a meaningful part to play with the children because it is the only role they, the wives, have that is of value to them. Such women put their men down as fathers, perhaps even telling them how inept they are, often as a joke, but the damage is done and the man feels inadequate as a father."

He dislikes the idea of one day a year being dubbed Father's Day — just as mothers do — but given that the day is recognized by some, he feels fathers could do more to be worthy of their gifts and cards by spending more time simply being with their children.

Whether fathers actually deserve Father's Day or not, perhaps we should carry on giving them one anyway. As West-Meads says, "It's a way of recognizing the importance of being a father."

So by all means a Father's Day card (preferably the work of a child artist) and why not a gift? What better than the one I intend to bestow this year on a father who works so hard and long that he rarely sees his children: the chance to spend a whole day with all four of them — alone.

Two performers caught my ear in the early hours of the Nelson Mandela concert last Saturday. The first was the American actress Whoopi Goldberg. "Well," she began, all grins. "They've asked me not to say anything political." That bit of politicking intrigued me more than the rest of her remarks, which consisted of three factual errors including the idea that Mrs Thatcher thinks apartheid is a good thing.

Miss Goldberg's remarks illustrated the cheap sophistry that surrounded discussion of the concert and, to my mind, diverted attention from the real issues. A concert celebrating the birthday of a highly political figure is a political event even if nothing is sung but Scottish ballads. To spend even five minutes questioning this is a waste of the human mind. The more important issue for the BBC was, surely, who is this person and for what does he stand?

Nelson Mandela, of course, is a symbol of the African National Congress and its ostensible military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), of which he is the first Commander. Bombing and "necklacing" are avowed tactics of the group. They are used most often, it seems to me, against blacks, although Oliver Tambo's interview last weekend indicated that white police stations in white communities would now be the target of violence. By now the ANC, like Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement, is heavily influenced by communists or fellow travellers.

This matters, naturally, since most of us who abhor apartheid want to see South Africa's unfree system replaced by a multi-party, multi-racial democracy and not a one-party totalitarian state of the left. The infiltration of worthy movements by the communists is a perennial problem and all one can do is expose it wherever it occurs without denying the worthiness of the cause. This problem, incidentally, also holds true on the far right, where groups such as the KKK and National Front have tried



BARBARA AMIEL

(albeit with less success than the CP) to make common cause with liberal movements opposing encroachments on human liberty.

On a personal level, my sympathies are with Mandela in spite of his alliance with the Communists. How can one blame a man in his situation for allying himself with the

One can't expect rock stars to show great historical knowledge or political acumen

same people that Churchill saw fit to make deals with when the occasion required? If you are drowning and Dracula offers you a hand, the knowledge that once on the riverbank you risk getting the blood sucked out of you seems of secondary importance.

Unfortunately, Mandela and some supporters seem stuck in a bit of a time-lock. It seems to me that there is finally an understanding in South Africa that apartheid as envisioned cannot continue. The question for Mr Botha and his government is how to dismantle the apparatus of apartheid without signing a death warrant for their own tribe.

Never mind that all this could have been avoided had

the South Africans come to their senses a long time ago. They didn't and one can only deal with reality as it is now. My problem, actually, is not Nelson Mandela. It is that spectrum of opinion that represents itself as *vox populi* from pop stars to Sir Richard Attenborough who help make the ANC and its tactics respectable: they set up a false dichotomy by saying that the best and only way to get rid of apartheid is by supporting Oliver Tambo and his terrorism. I would say that at this point in time, the exact opposite is true. If one genuinely wants to establish a community in South Africa that does not simply duplicate all the horrors of the present regime but with a Marxist tinge à la Mozambique, then clearly one must avoid the ideology and tactics of the ANC.

"We've been quiet too long," said singer Steven Van Zandt mysteriously after several hours of the concert and then launched into a diatribe against "the terrorism of the Government of South Africa". I am always amused when terrorists or their supporters wax indignant about other people's terrorism — even when they are right. At least in opposing armies, soldiers don't wax indignant about the other side being "soldiers". Of course one can't expect rock stars — particularly rock stars in bulk — to display the greatest historical knowledge or political acumen.

The Charter of the BBC calls for impartiality in matters of controversy or social policy. One approves of an effort at objectivity, so long as it does not deteriorate into a fairness arrived at by strict neutrality between good and evil. In this case, however, the fact of the concert, never mind what was said in it, was an endorsement of terrorism. It seems to me, a bad and unwelcome judgement on the BBC's part to broadcast a message that was fundamentally contrary to everything for which the British Crown stands. No matter how sympathetic we all are to the cause itself.

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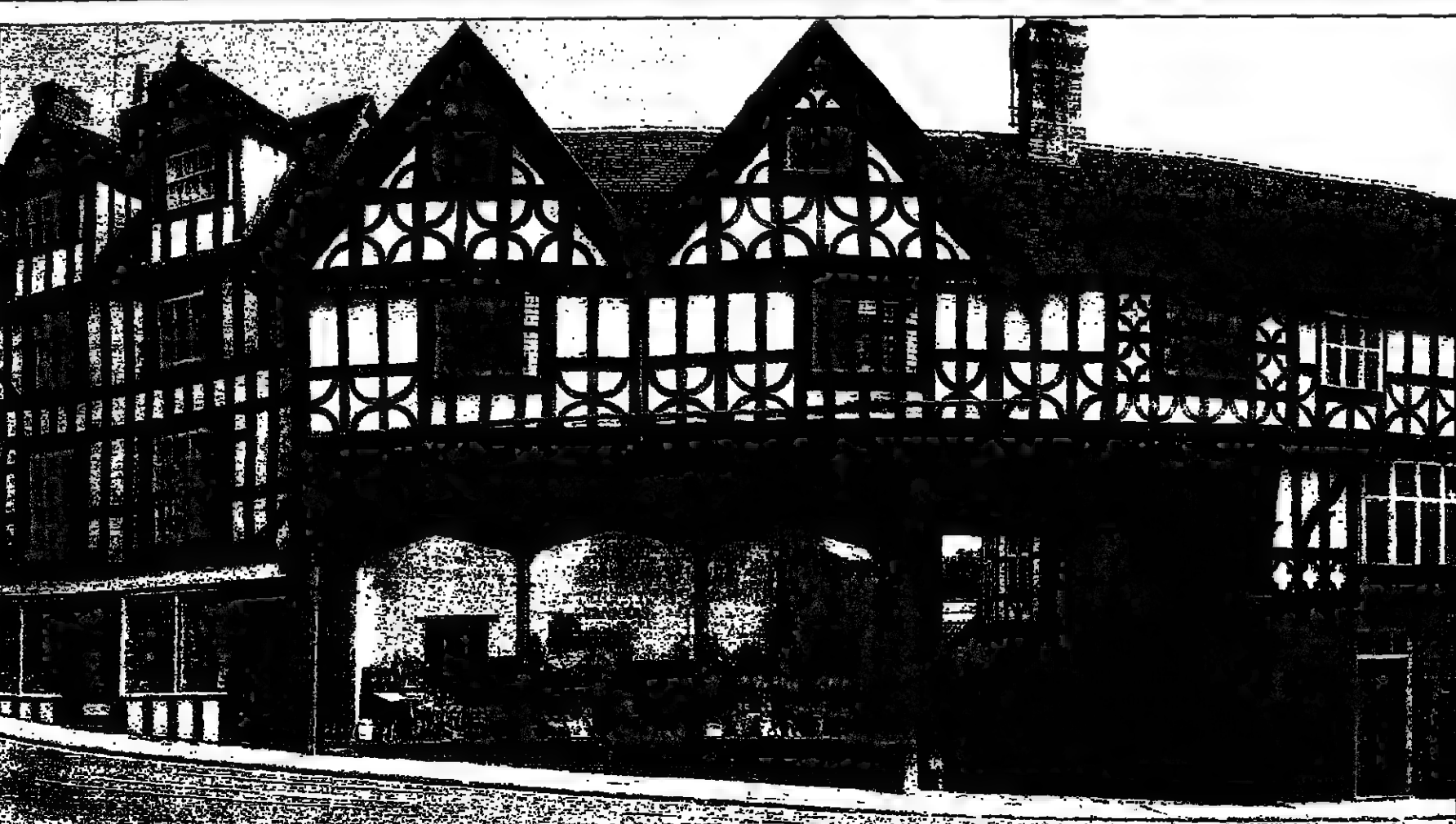
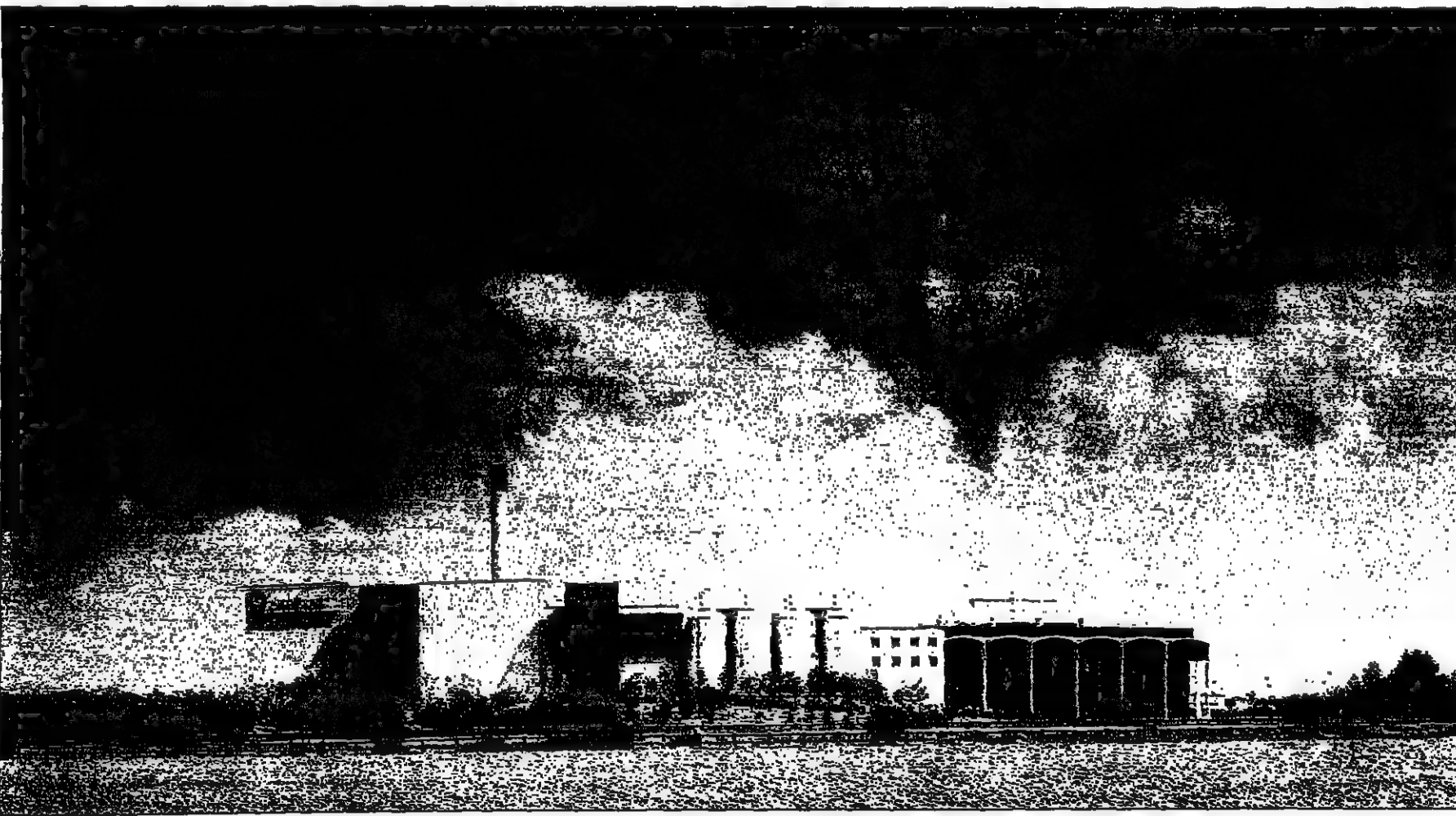
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WINDSOR CASTLE
June 16: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Asot Races with her presence today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 16: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society, this morning received Sir Eddon Griffiths (Chairman) and Mr Sam Alper (Vice-Chairman).

In the evening His Royal Highness was entertained at a Banquet by Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, at the Dorchester Hotel, London, EC1. Lieutenant-General Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lady Howe was host yesterday at a luncheon held yesterday at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Mrs Mubarak, wife of the President of Egypt.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
King Hussein of Jordan was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England yesterday. Afterwards, he was entertained at luncheon at the college by Mr Ian Todd, president.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
Mr David Howell, MP, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday at the Royal Commonwealth Society by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain. Mr Kaye Whitman, president, was in the chair.

Service reception

HQ AFCEC
Air Chief Marshal Sir Joseph Gilbert, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe, and the British community yesterday evening celebrated the Queen's official birthday with a reception, and a flypast at HQ AFCEC, Brunssum, The Netherlands. Dr J. Kreners, Governor of the Province of Limburg, and General Hans-Henning von Sandart, Commander-in-Chief, were the principal guests.

Service dinners

RN Supply and Secretariat
Flag Officers and Captains of the Supply and Secretariat Specialisation held a dinner at the Army and Navy Club last night in honour of Rear-Admiral and Mrs Peter Marsden, Rear-Admiral Brian Brown presided.

Cudichin's Rish Club
Brigadier K.J. Garner-Smith presided at a dinner of the Cudichin Rish, Duke of Albany's Club, held last night at Claridge's hotel. The Earl of Cromartie, president, attended.

HMS Dryad
Commander M.G.R. Hawke presided at the summer mess dinner of the HMS Dryad held last night at Southwick House. Mr R.W. Easton was the guest of honour.

Headquarters RAF Support Command
Air Marshal Sir John Sutton, Air Officer Commanding-in-

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 16: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Performance of the film *A Handful of Dust* given on behalf of Crusaid, at the Cannon Cinema, Stansbury Avenue, London WC2.

Lady Mary Munnford was in attendance.

A memorial service for Mr Gerald Micklethorn will be held on Wednesday, July 6, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks at noon.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Neville Rayer will be held on Monday, June 27, at 11.45 am at the Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great, 25 Smithfield, London, EC1, to which all friends and colleagues will be most welcome.

Chief RAF Support Command
and Officers of Brampton Park Officers' Mess held a guest night yesterday evening. Wing Commander P.L. Hickey presided and Wing Commander G.S. Newman also spoke.

Dimers
HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lady Howe and Cabinet Ministers were hosts at a dinner held on Wednesday at the Natural History Museum to celebrate the Queen's Official Birthday. High Commissioners, Ambassadors, Acting High Commissioners and Charges d'Affaires were among the guests.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich
A dinner held last night at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in association with the National Maritime Museum, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the Spanish Armada. Commander A.M. Croft, president and Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were the guests of honour. The Spanish Ambassador, the Ambassador of Venezuela and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin were among the guests.

Chester Business Club
The Hon Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, was the guest of honour and speaker at the annual dinner of the Chester Business Club held last night at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester. Mr R.T. Hunt, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Keith Mather, chairman, and Mr Bob Clough, secretary. The Mayor and Mayoress of Chester were among those present.

Receptions

Lord Windlesham
The Speaker attended a reception given yesterday by Lord Windlesham at the House of Lords to mark the completion of the silver jubilee of the Community Service Volunteers.

Lieutenant Commander Dr M.B. Wignall, RN
Last night Lieutenant Commander Dr Michael Wignall, RN, and Mrs Wignall entertained friends and colleagues in the South Concourse Hall, Main Building, Whitehall, to mark his departure from the Directorate of Naval Warfare and the successful completion of his naval career.

Today's royal engagements
The Princess of Wales will receive the honorary fellowship of the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England at the Diplomatic Ceremony at the college at 11.35.

Princess Margaret, Grand President of the St John Ambulance Association and the Brigade, will attend a banquet and present at Blenheim Palace at 8.00, in aid of the St John Ambulance Brigade centenary appeal.

St Catherine's College, Oxford
A study is being held on July 9, 1988, for members of the college who matriculated before 1940 and between 1960 and 1964. Those who have not yet received invitations are invited to write to the Secretary for Alumni, St Catherine's College, OX1 3UJ. Next year's study will be for those who matriculated between 1940 and 1949 and between 1965 and 1969.

Gardeners' Company

The following have been installed as officers of the Gardeners' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr E.G. Chandler; Upper Warden, Mr G.H. Denney; Renter Warden, Mr Alderman D.H.S. Howard.

Mr R.M. Glister and Miss C.V.J. Bloom
The engagement is announced between Richard, fifth son of Mr and Mrs T. Glister, of Crofthead, Cumbria, and Catherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H.M. Bloom, of Barkway, Hertfordshire.

Mr H. McNair and Miss C. Dobson
The engagement is announced between Hamish, only son of Mr and Mrs Archie McNair, of Hurlingham Court, SW6, and Isabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. McNair, of Hurlingham Court, SW6, and Isabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. McNair, of Hurlingham Court, SW6.

Mr N.C. Branswell and Miss L. Scott
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs G.C. Branswell, of Hincaster Hall, Cumbria, and Rona, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.C. Scott, of Ladybank, Fife.

Mr J.P. Brown and Miss J.L. Sloan
The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Dr and Mrs J.M. Brown, of Brampton Park, Officers' Mess, held a guest night yesterday evening. Wing Commander P.L. Hickey presided and Wing Commander G.S. Newman also spoke.

Mr R.E. Campbell and Miss C.A. Griffin
The engagement is announced between Roy, son of Mr L.R.E. Campbell and Mrs R.E. Campbell, of Canterbury, Surrey, and Celia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C.S. Griffin, of Poole, Dorset.

Mr N.E.G. Clowes and Miss J.J.R. Willis
The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of Major and Mrs E.R. Clowes, of Glade Lodge, Kingswood, Surrey, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J.J.R. Willis, of Quickswood, near Baldock, Hertfordshire.

Mr R.D. Hutchinson and Miss L.S. Walford
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs E.D.C. Hutchinson, of Hanover, West Germany, and Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Walford, of Bournemouth, Hampshire.

Mr C.J. McLean and Miss C.J. Malcolm-Smith
The engagement is announced between Christopher, John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. McLean, of Nairobi, and Celia Jane, daughter of Mr Ian Malcolm-Smith, of Mombasa, and Mrs Yvonne Malcolm-Smith, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr H.T. Dunlop and Miss J. Funnell
The engagement is announced between Hugh, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H.T. Dunlop, of Quanton Farm, Embsay, Cumbria, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs P.C.M. Funnell, of Ballyvaughan, Farnham, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

Mr C.C. de Falbe and Miss J.L. Day
The engagement is announced between Christian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.C. de Falbe, of Suffolk, and Isabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.L. Day, of Charlville Road, London.

Mr A.M. Ellis, RM and Miss V.J. Bartlett
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr James Ellis, London, and Mrs Kathleen Milner, Stoke on Trent, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Bartlett, of Taunton.

Mr T.W. Herdley and Miss V.C. Graham
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The engagement is announced between Christopher, John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. McLean, of Nairobi, and Celia Jane, daughter of Mr Ian Malcolm-Smith, of Mombasa, and Mrs Yvonne Malcolm-Smith, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr H.T. Dunlop and Miss J. Funnell
The engagement is announced between Hugh, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H.T. Dunlop, of Quanton Farm, Embsay, Cumbria, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs P.C.M. Funnell, of Ballyvaughan, Farnham, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.M. Glister and Miss C.V.J. Bloom
The engagement is announced between Richard, fifth son of Mr and Mrs T. Glister, of Crofthead, Cumbria, and Catherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H.M. Bloom, of Barkway, Hertfordshire.

Mr H. McNair and Miss C. Dobson
The engagement is announced between Hamish, only son of Mr and Mrs Archie McNair, of Hurlingham Court, SW6, and Isabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. McNair, of Hurlingham Court, SW6, and Isabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. McNair, of Hurlingham Court, SW6.

Mr N.C. Branswell and Miss L. Scott
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs G.C. Branswell, of Hincaster Hall, Cumbria, and Rona, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.C. Scott, of Ladybank, Fife.

Mr J.P. Brown and Miss J.L. Sloan
The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Dr and Mrs J.M. Brown, of Brampton Park, Officers' Mess, held a guest night yesterday evening. Wing Commander P.L. Hickey presided and Wing Commander G.S. Newman also spoke.

Mr R.E. Campbell and Miss C.A. Griffin
The engagement is announced between Roy, son of Mr L.R.E. Campbell and Mrs R.E. Campbell, of Canterbury, Surrey, and Celia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C.S. Griffin, of Poole, Dorset.

Mr N.E.G. Clowes and Miss J.J.R. Willis
The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of Major and Mrs E.R. Clowes, of Glade Lodge, Kingswood, Surrey, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J.J.R. Willis, of Quickswood, near Baldock, Hertfordshire.

Mr R.D. Hutchinson and Miss L.S. Walford
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs E.D.C. Hutchinson, of Hanover, West Germany, and Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Walford, of Bournemouth, Hampshire.

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Mr C.C. de Falbe and Miss J.L. Day
The engagement is announced between Christian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.C. de Falbe, of Suffolk, and Isabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.L. Day, of Charlville Road, London.

Mr A.M. Ellis, RM and Miss V.J. Bartlett
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr James Ellis, London, and Mrs Kathleen Milner, Stoke on Trent, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Bartlett, of Taunton.

Mr T.W. Herdley and Miss V.C. Graham
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Herdley, Cowes, New South Wales, Australia, and Fiona Kathleen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Graham, Croydon, Surrey.

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OBITUARY

MARQUIS of SANTA CRUZ

Envoy to London in Franco years

The Marquis of Santa Cruz, who was the Spanish Ambassador to Britain from 1958 to 1972 and who spent a total of 28 years living in this country, died in Madrid on June 15. He was 86.

Don Fernandez-Villaverde y Roca de Togores, Marquis of Pozo Rubio and Grandece of Spain - the title of Marquis of Santa Cruz, created by King Philip II, came to him through marriage - was a marked Anglophile and this, coupled with his personal charm and tact, undoubtedly helped him overcome the difficulty of postwar of being the emissary in London of General Franco.

Pepé Santa Cruz - as he was known to all his friends - was a diplomat of the old school. Distinguished-looking, the soul of courtesy, discreet, unflappable, he was the perfect choice as Spanish ambassador in London during Franco's later years. To that sometimes difficult-to-deal-with regime, Santa Cruz brought a touch of urbanity that seemed to rise above politics to another, altogether more civilized plane.

Santa Cruz, in fact, had to represent the Franco regime at a most acute phase of the longstanding Gibraltar conflict when in 1969 it implemented a full-scale blockade of the Rock. During that prolonged crisis, as measures to cut off



Gibraltar's links with mainland Spain mounted steadily, aiming to throttle the colony, Santa Cruz was summoned more than once by Lord Stewart of Fulham, then the Foreign Secretary, to hear strong protests.

Santa Cruz had come to London from three years in Madrid as Under Secretary for Foreign Policy at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, the top career diplomat's post which corresponds to permanent under-secretary at the Foreign Office.

He defended the Franco regime and in a letter to *The Times* in 1961 took public issue with an editorial which had criticized the Caudillo for being apparently uninterested in the future of his country after his own demise. The majority of Spaniards supported him in his tasks, it asserted.

But Santa Cruz, while never ceasing to defend the position of his own government, sailed sublimely on, greatly assisted in his task by his wife, Casilda. Part of Santa Cruz's success, and the ease with which he handled his many British contacts, was due to his own life history. A grandfather of his had been Spanish ambassador to London mid last century. Like one of his distinguished predecessors, the Duke of Alba, he became, sort of honorary Englishman.

A graduate of New College, Oxford, he first served as a young attaché in London in 1921. Towards the end of the war, he was Minister-Counselor in London, and his long tenure as ambassador rounded off a remarkable record.

Despite his personal success, Santa Cruz missed the customary honorary GCVO or a KBE in recognition of his services to Anglo-Spanish relations since Franco could not be invited on a state visit to this country.

When he left London Santa Cruz was widely feted. The Queen gave a banquet for him at Windsor and the Prime Minister dinner at Downing Street.

After his retirement, Santa Cruz, accompanied by his wife, would often return to London to see his friends and indulge in his favourite sport of shooting high-flying pheasants.

PROF PATRICK HAMILTON

Professor Patrick Hamilton, Professor of Community Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine since 1982, died on June 12 at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, aged 53.

When in 1975, the World Health Organization decided to launch the Caribbean epidemiology centre at Port of Spain, Trinidad, Hamilton was the ideal choice to direct an enterprise which needed his professional experience, leadership, diplomacy and social skills.

During the five years he directed CAREC Hamilton created an international institution which helped Caribbean countries to control communicable diseases; to develop skills in statistics and epidemiology; and to build up their own laboratory services.

In 1979 he had been appointed a member of the independent commission to advise the World Health

Organization, the UN Development Project and the World Bank on the Onchocerciasis (river blindness) control programme in seven West African countries.

In 1984, he became a member of the WHO expert advisory committee on the programme and he was visiting its headquarters in Ouagadougou when he died.

Hamilton was a son of the manse whose father, a man of liberal views and social conscience, had a great influence on him. He was educated at Winchester, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, qualifying in 1958.

It was as a medical officer with the Brigade of Gurkhas in Nepal that he acquired his interest in tropical diseases. In 1963 he became lecturer in medicine at Makerere Medical School in Kampala, Uganda - then probably the best medical school in Africa.

There he developed his

interest in epidemiology and the evaluation of health care, carrying out research on sickle cell disease, tropical splenomegaly and tetanus.

He became lecturer in epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1966, leading the analysis of a cardio-respiratory survey among 20,000 civil servants. This research, which still continues, has earned worldwide attention for the light it throws on the causes and prevention of heart disease.

In 1971 Hamilton became first head of the school's tropical epidemiology unit, applying himself to problems such as river blindness in America; schistosomiasis in Sudan; arbovirus infection in Kenya; and hospital records and health care evaluation in Uganda.

He leaves a widow, Fiona, and one son and one daughter.

LIEUT-GEN PREM SINGH GYANI

Lieut-Gen Prem Singh Gyani, who died on June 3, aged 77, was a distinguished Indian Army officer who also served with the United Nations, in the Gaza Strip and in Cyprus.

In January 1964, with Greek and Turkish Cypriots suspicious of each other and preparing for a showdown, Gyani was sent to Cyprus as the personal representative of U Thant, the then UN Secretary-General.

During his time in Nicosia he supervised the creation, and became the first commander, of the UN peacekeeping force, Troops from the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Finland served under him. UNFICYP, as it came to be called, has been in existence ever since.

Gyani laid down as a principle that it was the task of a UN force to keep the peace between the warring communities, and that it could never be expected to take sides. This attitude Archbishop Makarios found difficult to understand. But Gyani was not a man to be browbeaten.

Gyani could indeed be outspoken, which did not make him popular in certain political circles in India, and he never attained appointment as Chief of the Army Staff in New Delhi. This was a great disappointment to him.

He had his first experience of serving internationally in 1954 when he was alternate delegate on the commission for supervision and control in Indo-China.

In December 1959 Gyani was again sent to the international arena, when, at 48 hours notice, he took over as commander of the United Nations Emergency Force in

the Gaza Strip. The force comprised units from Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia and India. He stayed in Gaza till the end of 1963.

This was followed by a brief two months as commander of the UN Observer Group in Sanaa in North Yemen.

Born into a respected Sikh clan Gyani was commissioned into the fledgling Indian Artillery, and throughout his life he was proud of having been one of the first Indian Gunners.

He saw action during the War with the Second Field Regiment, in Burma, and was

involved in the battles of Kohima and Imphal.

After independence, he became the Indian Army's director of artillery and later first Indian commander of the Military Staff College at Wellington, in South India.

Retiring in 1964, he became a director of the Birla Institute of Technology at Ranchi.

Gyani was a modern, secular-minded Sikh officer, with an over-riding commitment to his country and what he perceived as its principles of tolerance, acceptance and dedicated service.

MR DAVID GRACE, QC

Mr David Grace, QC, who died on June 9 at the age of 43, was in different mould to most of those who practise commercial law at the bar.

Born and brought up in Liverpool, and educated at Birkenhead School, he claimed that he only obtained a grant to attend Exeter College, Oxford, by insisting upon a personal interview with the chairman of his local education authority, in order to persuade him that young men from the North might benefit by attending Oxford and should be able to study law.

Oxford may have contributed to his education, but did little to change the man. He retained a pride in his origins and remained a blunt-speaking Northerner with none of the pomposity that many associate with his profession.

The same persistence in seeking to persuade those in authority as he had shown in his youth, accompanied by no great pretence of respect, made him an immensely popular advocate with his

clients and colleagues in the law alike.

It was said that solicitors used to attend court on summons days for the pleasure of hearing him stand up in certain judges in argument.

But his success was founded on his natural intelligence and wit, a delightful sense of humour and a sound knowledge of the law coupled with an encyclopaedic memory, as much as on his force of character.

As an unassuming, practical almost exclusively in the commercial and Admiralty tribunals of commodity associations.

But since his appointment as Queen's Counsel in 1985 and as an assistant recorder of the Crown Court, it was to be expected that he would play an increasing role, as advocate or judge, in wider areas of the law.

Grace was chairman of the Wimbledon Labour Party. He is survived by his wife, Ellen, and three children.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev John C. Ansell, curate, Holy Trinity, Loughborough, and St Peter and St Paul, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

The Rev Michael Marshall, curate, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

The Rev John R. Moore, team vicar, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

The Rev David P. Palmer, curate, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

The Rev Martin P. Tanner, curate, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev John C. Ansell, curate, Holy Trinity, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

The Rev Michael Marshall, curate, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

The Rev John R. Moore, team vicar, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

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The Rev Martin P. Tanner, curate, St Andrew's, Loughborough, diocese of Chester.

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PUBLIC AUCTION OF SEVERAL EXQUISITE PIECES JEWELLERY

COMPRISING 18K GOLD AND DIAMOND BRACELET 18K GOLD AND DIAMOND EARRINGS 18K GOLD AND DIAMOND RINGS ETC TOGET

ANNOUNCEMENTS & PERSONAL

"For me, that is after the death of the things of the flesh; but they are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit." - Romans 8: 6

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG - On June 12th 1988, to Anne McCreary and John McCreary, a son, James Alexander McCreary, a brother for Zara McCreary.

BEVER - On June 15th, to Lucy (née Minto) and John, a son, a brother for James.

BRELAND - On June 15th, 1988, to Judith and Caroline (née Carey) with the late John Breland, a daughter, a sister for David.

BROOKLAND - On June 14th 1988, to Audrey (née Jackson) and Nicholas, a son, a brother for James.

BUTCHER - On June 11th, 1988, to Alison and John, a son, Christopher John.

CLIFFORD - On June 9th 1988, to Anne Clifford and Bruce Marlowe, a daughter, a sister for James.

COLLYER-BESTWICK - On June 13th, to the late William Bestwick, a son, a brother for James.

DAVISON - On June 16th 1988, to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Lucy (née Barker) and David, a son, William David.

ELIYAH - On June 10th, 1988, to Deborah and John, a son, James.

EVANS - On June 8th to Alison (née Almond) and David, a daughter, Anna Jane.

FARRINGTON - On June 10th, to David and Jane, a daughter, a sister for James.

FONCHERMAN - On June 14th, 1988, to Rosemary (née Turner) and George, a son, a brother for James.

GREEN - On June 14th, 1988, to Sarah (née Green) and Richard, a son, a brother for James.

GRIMMER - On June 8th 1988, to Westminster Hospital, to Hilary (née Green) and Paul, a son, a brother for James.

LE FLURY - On June 13th 1988, to Catherine (née Le Flury) and David, a son, a brother for James.

MARLON - On June 13th 1988, to a son, a brother for James.

MORRIS - On June 10th 1988, to a son, a brother for James.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

LES AMBASSADEURS CLUB.

Members are advised that general meeting will be held on June 17th at 8.00pm.

VERSACE, SERRA, YSL, BASILE, UNGARO AT 75% DISCOUNT

See 15 June 1988 for details.

TOOTH - On June 14th, 1988, to a son, a brother for James.

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INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN



BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
★ Returns only
(†) Access for disabled

THEATRE
LONDON

★ **BACK WITH A VENGEANCE:** Durn Edna Everage back again joshing the possums. Strand Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-838 2800). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 7.30-10.30pm, Sat 7-11pm, mat Sat 2.30-5.30pm, £5.50-£17.50, Ends July 9 (†)

★ **LE CIRQUE IMAGINAIRE:** Return of Victoria Chaplin and Jean-Baptiste Thirée in a show much loved by fans. Miroslav Theatre, Puddle Dock EC4 (01-236 5568). Tube: Blackfriars. Mon-Sat 7.30-9.45pm, £5.50-£12.50.

★ **DRIVING MISS DAISY:** Wendy Hiller, Barry Foster, Clark Peters in this year's Pulitzer prizewinner. The relationship between an elderly Jewess and her black chauffeur. Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 2683). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8-9.30pm, mat Sat 5-6.30pm, £5-£14.

★ **FAÇADES:** The Silvana in Tuscany: Frances de la Tour as Edith and Simon Callow directing. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street, W8 (01-741 2811). Tube: Hammersmith. Preview today 2.30pm, and tomorrow 4pm and 8pm, Sun 2pm. Opens June 21, 7pm, then Mon-Sat 8pm, mat Sat 4pm, £5.

★ **JAZZ AND THE BLUE KITTEN:** English runaway in 1952 Greenwich village discovers jazz. First of a trilogy integrating modern jazz with theatre. Original jazz score by Jamie Tattersall. Soho Poly, 18 Riding House Street, W1 (01-636 5050). Tube: Oxford Circus. Mon-Sat 8-10.20pm, £4.50.

★ **NO BOUNDARY:** 40 tons of sand and a largely Aboriginal cast in Jack Davis's play about Australia's first convict. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, W6 (01-748 3354). Tube: Hammersmith. Opens tonight 7.30pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45-9.45pm, mat Wed and Sat 2.45-4.50pm, £5.

★ **WHITNEY:** Musical aiming at a portrait of Churchill and missing. Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1 (01-834 1917). Tube: Victoria. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, £7.50-£15.50.

★ **LONG RUNNING:** ★ Beyond Reasonable Doubt: Claret's Theatre (01-754 1160). ★ The Best of the Mayor: Mayfair Theatre (01-623 3038). ★ ★ Cate: New London Theatre (01-406 0072). ★ ★ 40079: ★ ★ Follies: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5399). ★ ★ 42nd Street: Drury Lane Theatre (01-838 8108/9). ★ ★ Kase: Kase Savoy Theatre (01-836 8888). ★ ★ Lesions Dangerous: Ambassadors Theatre (01-836 8111). ★ ★ Life and My

WORD-WORTHING

Answers from page 24

BARZILLAI (a) An old town of Ghedd who helped David with food and drink when he was running for his life from Absalom. On his deathbed David asked Solomon to show kindness to Barzillai's name.

JAKUBS (b) The synagogue elder whose 12-year-old daughter turned out to be not dead but sleeping; a scene painted, of course, by Stanley Spencer in his obsession with women.

EZENEXER (a) The place that Samuel set between Mizpah and Shiloh, and called Ezenexer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," a popular Victorian name for boys.

BEZALEEL (a) The master craftsman and clerk of the temple chosen to carry out the technology elaborate and meticulously specified plans for the ark and other sacred furniture ordered by God from Moses on Mount Sinai.

Glaxo Theatre (01-340 7913/4). ★ ★ Las Meninas: Palace Theatre (01-434 0893). ★ ★ The Housewife: St Martin's Theatre (01-836 1443). ★ ★ Phantom of the Opera: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-839 2244). ★ ★ Run For Your Wife: Criterion Theatre (01-830 3215). ★ ★ Starlight Express: Apollo Victoria (01-839 8555).

OUT OF TOWN

BROMLEY: ★ Time and Time Again: Early Ayrick: Iona, cricket and a new play. Bromley Theatre (01-460 1401). Mon-Sat 7.45pm, £5-£9.

FILMS

★ **Also on national release** as Advance booking possible

★ **BABETTE'S FEAST (U):** Stéphanie Audran as a famous Parisian chef who tests her skills on a religious community (105 min). Chelmsford (01-351 3742). Progs 2.10, 2.40, 5.00, 7.25, 9.50. Middlesbrough (01-439 4470). Progs 2.40, 5.00, 7.25, 9.50. Renoir (01-637 8402). Progs 2.10, 4.20, 6.35, 8.50.

★ **BRIGHT LIGHTS, BIG CITY (10):** An aspiring writer on the slide in New York. With Michael J Fox (107 min). Leicester Square Theatre (01-930 5000). Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.40. Odeon Kensington (01-802 6844). Progs 12.40, 3.45, 5.55, 8.25. Screen on the Green (01-226 3520). Progs 2.15, 4.20, 6.45, 9.50.

★ **HELLO AGAIN (PG):** Shirley Long as the wife who returns from the grave to find her husband otherwise engaged (96 min). Cannon Haymarket (01-638 1527). Progs 2.30, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45. Cannon Haymarket (01-638 1527). Progs 2.30, 4.25, 6.35, 8.45.

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TOP FILMS AND VIDEOS

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The year of the dinosaur

China is now one of the most important areas for the excavation of dinosaurs, and in this year of the Dragon, has leased six of its biggest and best specimens for an exhibition which opens today. The dinosaurs arrived, dismantled, in 61 crates for the past few weeks they have been carefully re-assembled by four highly-skilled technicians from the Institute of Paleontology and Paleanthropology in Beijing. The oldest of the dinosaurs (called, in China, Langgong or "Terrible Dragon") is *Laosaurus*, one of the most complete skeletons ever discovered in China, found in Yunnan Province in rocks more than 200 million years old. The heaviest is *Mamenchisaurus*, which at 22 metres (72 feet) long and four metres (13 feet) high would have weighed in live at 30 tonnes. *Chinese Dinosaurs* can be seen at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road (01-589 6323), Monday to Saturday, 10-6pm, Sunday 1pm-6pm. Museum admission, £2. Until January 31. Judy Froshag

OVERBOARD (PG):

Goldie Hawn as a rich bitch who gets her comeuppance when she falls off her yacht and suffers from amnesia (112 min).

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SUSPECT (15):

Char and Dennis Quaid star in a thriller about a man who is accused of a crime he didn't commit (135 min).

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham

BBC1

- 6.00 **Central AM**.
6.30 **Clark and McCullough** in *Everything's Ducky* (b/w). 6.55 **Weather**.
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Jeremy Paxman and Sally Jones. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 **News and weather** followed by *Dallas*. JR and Cliff become strange bedfellows, united in concern at the turn of events (r). (Ceefax) 9.30 **Lyn Marshall's** *Everyday Yoga*. Finger Pulls and Elbow Snaps (r).
10.00 **News and weather** followed by *Small World*. Today's edition in the series featuring modelmakers and collectors focuses on David Secret, an automata maker. Presented by Eric Thompson (r). 10.15 *The Flying Bear* 10.25 *Children's* BBC. Programme news and birthday greetings followed by *Play School* (r).
10.50 **Cricket: Second Test**. The morning session of the second day's play in the game at Lord's between England and the West Indies. Includes news and weather at 10.55 and 12.00. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Michael Buark. Weather at 1.05. 1.30 **News**. Scott's journalistic efforts make him the parish of the parish.
1.40 **Cricket and Racing**. Further coverage of the Second Test at Lord's. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Jack Barnstaple. John Wilson, at Royal Ascot, introduces the Windsor Castle Stakes (2.30); the Hardwicke Stakes (3.05); and the Wokingham Stakes (3.45). The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hamner.

BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University: Man-Made** *Macromolecules*. Ends at 7.20. 8.00 **Ceefax**.
8.22 **Daytime on Two**: a baby is born 10.15 **Ceefax** 10.30 *Industries of South Wales*. 11.00 **Storytime** 11.15 *Mindstretchers* 11.30 **Ceefax** 12.00 *The work of a press photographer* 12.30 *On tour with Madness* pop group 1.05 **Ceefax**.
1.15 **Weekend Outlook** (r). 1.20 *Bertha* (r). 1.30 **News** and weather followed by *You and Me* (r).
2.15 **Second Test** from Lord's. Includes news and weather at 3.00, 3.30 and 3.55. Regional news and weather.
4.00 **Racing**. Tennis and Cricket. The King's Stakes (4.20) at Royal Ascot; the Pilkington Glass Ladies' Tennis Championships from Eastbourne; and further coverage of the second day's play at Lord's.
5.10 **Farm: The Falcon and the Cods** (1943, b/w) starring Tom Conway. The suave sleuth

BBC1

- 6.00 **Wales** 6.30 **Wales** 6.55 **Wales** 7.00 **Wales** 7.15 **Wales** 7.30 **Wales** 7.45 **Wales** 7.55 **Wales** 8.00 **Wales** 8.15 **Wales** 8.30 **Wales** 8.45 **Wales** 8.55 **Wales** 9.00 **Wales** 9.15 **Wales** 9.30 **Wales** 9.45 **Wales** 9.55 **Wales** 10.00 **Wales** 10.15 **Wales** 10.30 **Wales** 10.45 **Wales** 10.55 **Wales** 11.00 **Wales** 11.15 **Wales** 11.30 **Wales** 11.45 **Wales** 11.55 **Wales** 12.00 **Wales** 12.15 **Wales** 12.30 **Wales** 12.45 **Wales** 12.55 **Wales** 1.00 **Wales** 1.15 **Wales** 1.30 **Wales** 1.45 **Wales** 1.55 **Wales** 2.00 **Wales** 2.15 **Wales** 2.30 **Wales** 2.45 **Wales** 2.55 **Wales** 3.00 **Wales** 3.15 **Wales** 3.30 **Wales** 3.45 **Wales** 3.55 **Wales** 4.00 **Wales** 4.15 **Wales** 4.30 **Wales** 4.45 **Wales** 4.55 **Wales** 5.00 **Wales** 5.15 **Wales** 5.30 **Wales** 5.45 **Wales** 5.55 **Wales** 6.00 **Wales** 6.15 **Wales** 6.30 **Wales** 6.45 **Wales** 6.55 **Wales** 7.00 **Wales** 7.15 **Wales** 7.30 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FRIDAY JUNE 17 1988

MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1481.6 (-4.0)	US dollar 1.7865 (+0.0010)
FT-SE 100 1861.9 (-7.4)	W German mark 3.1308 (+0.0035)
USM (Datastream) 158.81 (+0.19)	Trade-weighted 76.3 (-0.1)

Executive Editor
David BrewertonLIG sales
soar 20%
to £302m

London International Group, the makers of Durac condoms, saw sales soar last year despite the competition from Mr Richard Branson's "Mates" brand.

The group yesterday announced a 16 per cent rise in pretax profits for last year to £31.5 million, on turnover up by 20 per cent to £302 million. The main division in the group, health and personal products, raised its operating profits by 54 per cent to more than £25 million on strong demand for condoms to combat AIDS.

The final dividend of 4.25p makes a total for the year of 6.30p, an increase of 17 per cent.

Tempos, page 26

Stox liquidator

The Official Receiver was last night appointed as provisional liquidator of Stox, a City commodity futures dealer, at the request of the Securities and Investments Board.

Oil switch

The Government has withdrawn from the world oil market by abandoning its policy of taking royalty payments from some of the smaller North Sea oil companies in oil rather than in cash.

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2104.55 (-28.85)
Tokyo	Nikkei Average	28147.32 (+53.80)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2683.50 (-4.08)
Amsterdam	Gen	253.3 (-0.9)
Sydney	AO	1599.2 (+11.6)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1428.2 (-13.3)
Brussels	General	4917.7 (+17.5)
Paris	CAC	2507.1 (-2.5)
Zurich	SIX	304.7 (+43.8)
London	FT-30	1481.6 (-4.0)
FT-100		1861.9 (-7.4)
FT-1000		221.2 (-0.6)
FT-10000		98.48 (+0.12)
FT-100000		89.85 (-0.38)
Recent issues		Page 28
Closing prices		Page 27

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

WSE:		
VSEL	482p (+20p)	
Int Thomson	555p (+30p)	
FKB Group	260p (+14p)	
S Miller	182p (+22p)	
Granger	500p (+17p)	
Hardanger	740p (+20p)	
Marler	83p (+12p)	
Glyndwr	472p (+15p)	
Parker Knoll A	800p (+15p)	
S Jerome	238p (+13p)	
AG Barr	557p (+15p)	
Whitbread B	430p (+20p)	
Berkley Govett	185p (+10p)	
FALLS:		
Shell	610p (-30p)	
Unilever	470p (-13p)	
Sainsbury & Sainsbury	402p (-20p)	
Glaxo	955p (-10p)	
Johnson Matthey	282p (-17p)	
Tate & Lyle	810p (-13p)	
BCC	406p (-8p)	
Bergans	2830p	

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	8 1/4%
3-month interbank	8 1/4-1/2%
3-month eligible bills	8 1/4-1/2%
buying rate	
US: Prime Rate	9%
Federal Funds	7 1/8%
3-month Treasury bills	6.35-6.38%
30-year bonds	10 1/2-10 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
\$1.7865	\$1.7865
DM1.308	DM1.7537
Sfr2.6083	Sfr2.14612
FFr10.5000	FFr10.125
Yen125.82	Yen125.82
Index:76.3	Index:76.3
ECU 0.864540	SDR 0.758742

GOLD

London Fixing:	
AM \$452.85 pm \$453.90	
close \$453.25-453.75 (\$253.50-254.00)	
New York:	
Comex \$452.30-452.80	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (July) pm \$15.45 (\$15.75)	
* Denotes latest trading price	

THE TIMES

STOCK WATCH	
0898 141 141	

● Stockwatch gives instant access to more than 10,000 share, unit trust and bond prices. The information you require is on the following telephone numbers:

● Stock market comment: General market 0898 121220; Company news 0898 121221; Active shares 0898 121225; USM 0898 121250

● Quick check of share prices: Leaders A-K 0898 121240; Leaders L-Z 0898 121241; Popular shares 0898 121277.

● Details, page 28

Earnings rise
boosts fears
over inflation

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's fast growing economy is leading to significant pressures on both inflation and the balance of payments, according to figures published yesterday.

Unemployment fell for the 22nd month in succession, the longest sustained drop on record, but the rate of earnings increases moved higher. And the balance of payments position has weakened sharply.

Yesterday's figures add to the central dilemma of economic policy, in that interest rates need to be raised to restrain demand, but doing so would boost sterling and hit an already weak balance of payments.

The latest labour market statistics from the Department of Employment showed a fall in the seasonally adjusted unemployment total of 37,600 to 2,415,500, or 8.7 per

cent of the working population, last month. There has been a drop of 794,800 since the jobless total started falling in July 1986.

On an unadjusted basis, unemployment fell last month by 109,115 to 2,426,874, also 8.7 per cent of the workforce.

The declining trend in unemployment has slowed and is now just below 40,000 a month compared with more than 50,000 at the start of the year. But it still represents a sharp fall.

There is also evidence that this is leading to upward pressure on wages. In the 12 months to April, average earnings for the whole economy grew by 8.75 per cent, nearly five percentage points more than the increase in prices over the same period, and up from 8.5 per cent in March.

The acceleration in earnings growth was largely due to bonus payments, which are

now becoming a permanent feature of pay arrangements. The Department of Employment said, but higher pay settlements are also feeding through.

"The fact is that settlements are too high," said Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Employment. "This can only be damaging to future prospects for jobs, and settlements must be restrained if the overall improvements in the job market are to continue. Excessive earnings growth can only lead to employers taking on fewer staff."

There was a sharp decline of 15,000 in manufacturing employment in April after a period of stability for employment in the sector.

The average earnings figures, taken together with the first quarter balance of payments data, was interpreted in the financial markets as showing that the economy is growing too fast for comfort.

"There is an inflation fear," said Mr John Sheppard, an economist at Warburg Securities. "You can read that either through the labour market figures or through the balance of payments pushing sterling down."

Gilts fell by about a point and equities reversed morning gains. The FT-SE 100 index closed 7.4 points down at 1,861.9.

The pound held up well despite the figures because they were seen as increasing the likelihood of a further increase in base rates. The pound gained a third of a penny to DM3.1308 and edged up to \$1.7865.

However, there was encouraging news on industrial disputes. In April only 81,000 days were lost due to industrial disputes, most because of the ferry dispute. The number of separate disputes, at 28, was the lowest since 1934, and the number of disputes in the 12 months to April - 785 - was the lowest since 1936.

Monthly estimates of the invisible surplus in the second quarter are likely to be revised down to £400 million-£500 million.

Officials said the main reason for the change on invisibles was a fall in foreign tourist spending in Britain, and a sharp increase in expenditure by British tourists abroad, particularly outside Europe.

Monthly estimates of the invisible surplus in the second quarter are likely to be revised down to £400 million-£500 million.

The surplus is above target mainly because of buoyant revenue resulting from rapid growth in the economy.

Excluding privatization proceeds there was a public

Figures point way
to £10bn deficit

By Our Economics Correspondent

City economists now fear a current account deficit as high as £10 billion this year, after the publication of new figures yesterday and the Chancellor's admission that the Treasury's deficit forecast would be exceeded.

The figures showed that the current account was in deficit by £2.78 billion in the first quarter. £867 million worse than previous estimates.

The main reason was a downward revision of the estimated surplus on net invisible earnings from £1.8 billion to £1.24 billion. There was also an upward revision of £308 million in the first quarter deficit on visible trade.

The Chancellor admitted during Treasury questions in the House of Commons that

the current account deficit this year would now exceed the £4 billion forecast. But he stressed there was no crisis.

"I think it is quite likely that the outcome for the deficit for this year will be larger - I can't say by how much larger - than I forecast at the time of the Budget," he said.

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Monthly estimates of the invisible surplus in the second quarter are likely to be revised down to £400 million-£500 million.

The surplus is above target mainly because of buoyant revenue resulting from rapid growth in the economy.

Excluding privatization proceeds there was a public

Public sector surplus ahead

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Britain's public sector accounts were again in surplus during May, confirming that the public sector repayment for the financial year as a whole is likely to be considerably bigger than the Budget forecast of £3 billion.

Mr Robert Thomas, of Greenwell Montagu, said: "A figure like this suggests that the surplus for the year is likely to be at least £6 billion."

The net repayment in May was in the middle of the range of market expectations at £624

million after a repayment of £1.13 billion in April. The figures were helped by privatization proceeds which totalled about £900 million from the second payment on BAA shares and repayment of the remaining British Telecom preference shares held by the Government.

The surplus is above target mainly because of buoyant revenue resulting from rapid growth in the economy.

Excluding privatization proceeds there was a public

BS given more time to submit prices

Cuba extends ship deadline

By Colin Narborough

The Government has won a last-minute extension of today's deadline for British Shipbuilders to submit firm prices for a crucial £100 million ship order from Manbisa, the Cuban state shipping group.

It is unclear what the new time limit is. It was granted after talks between the Cubans and the Department of Trade and Industry - and is unlikely to please Mr John Lister, the BS chairman, who has been pressuring the Government into a decision on £28 million aid towards the order.

Without the subsidy, BS's

troubled North East Shipbuilders (NESL) yards on Wearside, where the 10 cargo ships would be built, would have no new orders on its books and be threatened with closure.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Trade and Industry Minister, has made clear that he is against giving more aid to loss-making yards in state ownership, but would favour an aid request from a private sector owner.

Swann Hunter, the privatized Tyneside warship yard, is understood to have had talks already with the DTI

over NESL and Scandinavian groups are believed to be showing interest too.

On Wednesday, Mr Clarke replied to criticism from Mr Lister about the Government privatization strategy for BS, confirming the Government's aim was unchanged - to sell off all of BS.

Shipyard workers at BS's Govan yard on Clydeside, meanwhile, voted by three to one in a secret ballot yesterday in favour of being taken over by the Norwegian Kvaerner Industrier group. Foremen and supervisors were 174 to 12 in favour of the deal.

'I assumed the money was in a safe place'

Former pilot invested £25,000 in BCI

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Edward Dunn, a former British Airways pilot, told yesterday how he had invested £25,000 in Barlow Clowes International, the Gibraltar division of Barlow Clowes, the failed investment fund.

Mr Dunn had driven to London on his motorcycle from his home in Farnham, Surrey, to be present when Mr Peter Clowes, head of Barlow Clowes, appeared in Guildhall Magistrates' Court.

Outside the court, Mr Dunn said the £25,000 was primarily his redundancy money, but also included money from his mother and mother-in-law.

He had been introduced to BCI by a fellow pilot, Mr James Budd, who, together with his wife, invested £65,000 of savings.

Both men invested in BCI via the Investment and Pensions Advisory Service, the Surrey advisory service run by Mr David Gray, which was closed down

Independent Professional Advisers Services, a north London firm of investment advisers, yesterday tried to calm clients who had telephoned its offices worried that it might be linked to The Investment and Pensions Advisory Service, the Surrey advisory service that was closed on Wednesday by Fimbra.

The Investment and Pensions Advisory Service, which is based in Weybridge, appears to have been one of the main vehicles for attracting investors to Barlow Clowes.

Miss Jean Kelly, a director of the Independent Professional Advisers Services, said: "We are not anything to do with the Weybridge company."

On Wednesday by Fimbra, the watchdog for financial intermediaries.

When the Barlow Clowes affair broke Mr Dunn and Mr Budd went to Gibraltar and had an interview with Mr John Perez, then BCI managing director.

"Mr Perez said that we could have 30 per cent of our money back within six days. I waited six days in Gibraltar and went back to Barlow Clowes' office and found it closed."

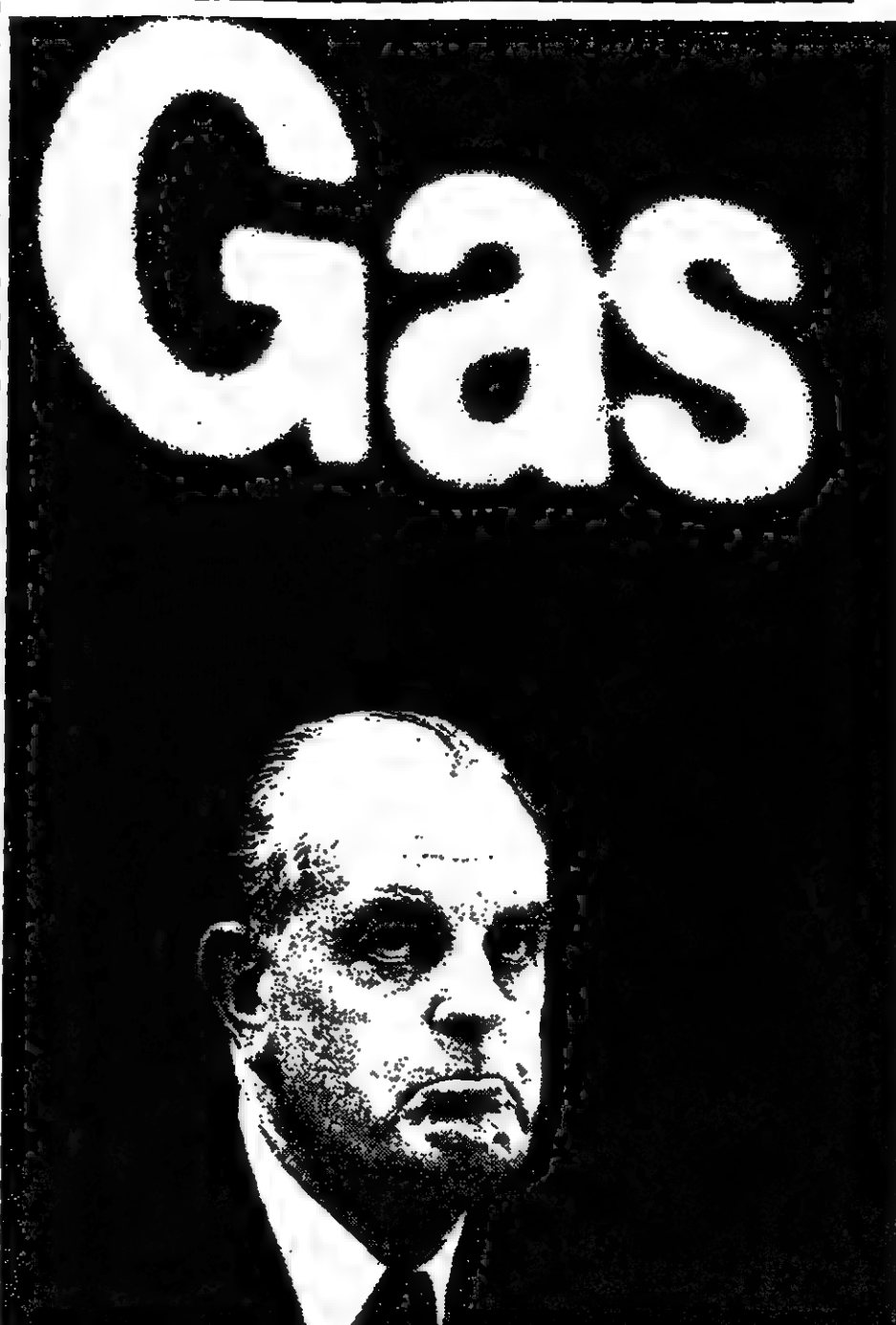
Mr Dunn said he had taken his money out of Barlow Clowes and re-invested it on several occasions in the four years since he was introduced to the firm.

"I have met Mr Gray. I found him perfectly plausible. All of his firm's literature said that the money was invested in gilts. I assumed it was in a safe place."

In fact very little of the BCI money was found to be in gilts when Ernst & Whinney and Cork Gully, the joint liquidators, examined its records. The 11,000 investors in the fund are faced with losing a substantial amount of their money.

"I have other money, but it was a large part of mine (Mr Budd's) and his wife's savings," Mr Dunn said.

Rooke delights small investors



Heat of success: Sir Denis Rooke, the chairman, yesterday (Photograph: Graham Wood)

British Gas shareholders
rewarded with £1.25bn

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Gas returned increased profits and dividend payments despite an exceptionally mild winter.

Sir Denis Rooke, the chairman, reported a pretax profit of £1.25 billion against £1.1 billion on a comparable basis. He said that turnover this year was £7.4 billion against £7.6 billion.

Shareholders are to receive a final dividend of 5.5p net making a total for the year of 8p.

British Gas has increased its market share - there are 600,000 more gas central heating systems than a year ago - and its 250,000 more customers.

British Gas employees are

to have a new profit sharing scheme.

The only cloud hanging over British Gas is the Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation in to its industrial pricing policy.

Sir Denis said that although the MMC investigation was consuming management time it was not affecting its pricing or investment policies.

Mr Mark Fletcher, a senior energy analyst at Warburg Securities, the broker, said: "The dividend is much better than many people in the City expected. British Gas seems to have everything going for it at the moment. It has customers who are queuing up to buy its gas and the oil companies are queuing up to sell it gas. It is a

very good investment and the people who bought gas shares, have benefited."

"Buying a share in British Gas when it was sold by the Government was better than putting money in the building society."

The chairman of one of the world's largest oil companies said last night: "British Gas is the ultimate 'dream' company. It has a massive customer base who they provide with a wonderfully efficient fuel and they buy it from the oil companies at a wonderfully cheap price."

"They cannot go wrong and the British investor who has bought shares in British Gas has had the bargain of a lifetime."

The creditors' meeting is on June 23 at the Post House Hotel in Swindon, Wiltshire, at 11.30am.

Comment, page 27

Body Shop
rise fails
to excite

By Joe Joseph

Body Shop International's shares fell 30p to 610p yesterday - even though pretax profits climbed by 46.4 per cent to £4.71 million in the half year to end-March.

The figure was slightly shy of City expectations, largely because the natural cosmetic company had taken a charge of about £300,000 out of profits, to cover the costs of its entry into the US market.

Mr Gordon Roddick, Body Shop's chairman, said: "We plan to have four stores open in the US before Christmas."

Mr John Richards, stores analyst at County NatWest WoodMac, said he was expecting pretax profits of about £9 million for the full year, which he had now shaved to £8.75 million. The interim dividend is going up 50 per cent to 0.9p.

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TEMPUS

Smallbone achieves 67% leap to £2.11m

By Martin Waller

Smallbone, the fast-growing kitchen and bathroom supplier, boosted pretax profits by 67 per cent, from £1.26 million to £2.11 million, in the year to February 29.

The immediate future would see it concentrating more on organic growth than on acquisitions. Mr John Dibben, the chairman, said. A priority was expanding the US operation, which came into profit in the second half.

Smallbone has opened showrooms in New York and Los Angeles to add to its Manhattan showcase. Further outlets are being sought in centres such as San Francisco, Washington, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, with at least two sites likely to be identified during the current year.

Sales rose by 93 per cent to £28.42 million. Of this, some 60 per cent came from the core Smallbone of Devices kitchen operation, a proportion which is unlikely to alter much in the current year, Mr Dibben said.

The peripheral operations, which include the Pipe Dreams bathroom company, the And So To Bed bedroom business and the US side, would then provide the main area for profits growth in 1989-90 and beyond.

The final dividend is 3p, making a total lifted to 5.19p, from last year's 3.61p.

Future developments include a range of conservatories, to be launched next spring and manufactured in Devices, under the Smallbone name.

Aids publicity boosts sales at LIG

It is a lot easier to admit the failure of diversification when the underlying core businesses are humming along so nicely.

Mr Alan Woltz's London International Group has wisely bitten the bullet and decided to unload its Royal Worcester Spode fine china subsidiary which, according to figures announced yesterday, made a loss of £1.2 million last year on sales of more than £35 million.

While Mr Woltz works his way through the clutch of eager buyers he can console himself with the strength of LIG's core activities. Strong growth in the sales of Durex - in spite of the competition from Mr Richard Branson's Mates in the home market - pushed up group profits for the full year by 16 per cent to £31.5 million. Earnings per share increased 24 per cent to 17.50p.

There was a £5.5 million contribution from the acquisition of Hatu-Ico, the Italian condom group, helping the health and personal products business to push up operating profits by more than 54 per cent to £25.5 million.

The huge publicity surrounding the threat of Aids benefited the sales of condoms. Since LIG has operated a near monopoly in sales in the British market there was an inevitable loss of market share to Mates which, according to most estimates, has probably snatched about 10 per cent from LIG.

This is a figure Mr Woltz is content to live with, particularly in view of the success of

its Biogel starch-free surgeons' gloves and the recently launched dental version, Biogel D, which has gained 20 per cent market share in its first year. Some analysts believe Biogel gloves could become as big a profit earner as condoms.

LIG's home products side, comprising photocopiers and electrical accessories, advanced strongly, by more than 30 per cent to £12.2 million, with ColourCare showing sales increases in Britain and Europe.

The sale of Royal Worcester, probably during the first half, will help bring down LIG's lofty debt-to-equity ratio of 133 per cent. Best estimates are that Royal Worcester will fetch about £18 million against a book value of £12 million.

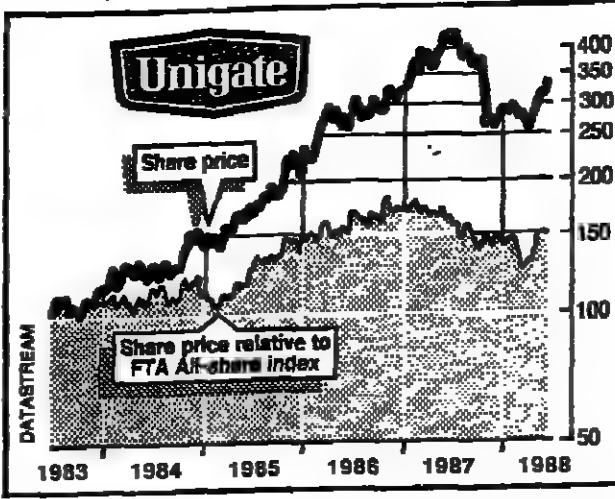
There is a lot of scope for strapping small and medium sized acquisitions on to LIG's existing divisions which are growing well. The removal of Royal Worcester should add interest to the shares. At 270p, they look attractive in the long term.

Unigate

Unigate is either unlucky or is manifestly doing something wrong for profits to drop by 10 per cent in buoyant economic times.

A handful of adverse factors conspired against the group last year. The St Ivel business was hit by a bad summer and increased competition, while poultry operations encountered a cyclical downturn.

Moreover, the company is in the middle of a sizeable



capital investment programme and is also picking up the odd acquisition. This explains the 10 per cent rise in the interest charge to £12.6 million.

To counter this, however, Unigate did have a good year on the property side.

The trend in earnings last year points to a company perhaps still over-reliant on commodity-type food products. This is particularly the case in the poultry business where profits dropped by 37 per cent to £7.2 million. They are unlikely to improve much this year.

The new poultry plant, which starts operating in the autumn, will compound the situation as the market is already oversupplied.

It will, however, be very efficient and will double Unigate's market share to 18 per cent. But returns on the £55 million investment may

be some time in coming through.

The second half at St Ivel was better, with sales 10 per cent ahead. This trend should continue.

The growth days of the dairies operation are long past although attention to costs should keep profits level. Meanwhile the cash flow is being usefully deployed.

Unigate's transport activities are the fastest-growing of the group's operations and are the recipients of a fair proportion of £124 million of capital expenditure last year.

Non-food could, in time, be as important as food - it presently accounts for one-third of profits.

In the US, the restaurants business has been hit by regional trading problems and currency movements. Longer term, Unigate is optimistic about these operations.

As bid speculation sweeps through the food sector,

Unigate has not been spared.

However, on fundamentals, the poultry business is still causing concern and may hold the group back for some time. And although the transport activities are making progress they are unlikely to be given full attention by a market which still thinks of Unigate as a pure food company.

Speculation will, no doubt, continue to hold the shares at their present level and the yield is above average. This should make up for any disappointment this year if profits rise no more than 10 per cent to £103 million. The shares are no more than a hold.

Johnson

Matthey

Johnson Matthey has come a long way since the metals slump of the group disengaged itself from the collapsed banking arm three years ago.

Taxable profits have risen from £20.1 million in 1985 to £60.6 million and borrowings have been slashed from a staggering £485 million to just £20.3 million. The debt/equity ratio is now a modest 8 per cent.

The 20 per cent rise in last year's profits was, however, less than the market was hoping for and the shares fell 18p to 292p. At the operating level, profits rose by only 4.3 per cent, after platinum prices and the dollar put a double damper on growth.

Platinum prices in the second half fell by 14 per cent in

dollar terms and 21 per cent in sterling although JM managed to sell record quantities.

The dollar and the flat state of American car sales contributed to a decline also of 2 per cent in operating profits of the catalytic systems division, which makes exhaust emission controls for cars.

Materials technology, the largest of the four divisions, raised operating profits by 32 per cent, with benefits flowing from past rationalization.

The colours and printing division made a 6 per cent advance in operating profits.

The rationalization programme is almost complete, although JM is still considering the fate of less well performing parts of its mature businesses. The jewellery and low grade metals refining activities are under the spotlight.

Although the speed of the rehabilitation of JM commands great respect in the City, there are concerns about the short and medium-term prospects for growth.

Exciting things are happening in electronic materials, but some of them are at a very early stage of development. Sales of catalytic converters to Europe offer prospects of growth, but the pace of implementation of EEC legislation is slow and JM has a smaller market share, and more competition in Europe than in the US.

Profits this year should reach £67 million, giving a prospective p/e ratio of nearly 11. Not cheap in today's market.

Gulliver takes a stake in yachting

By Alison Eadie

Mr James Gulliver, the Scottish businessman who has had along career in food retailing, has taken a holding in yet another business development.

He has bought a 28 per cent stake in Ancaster Holdings, a leading marine leisure operation, through his company James Gulliver Associates.

The price was undisclosed, but is thought to be about £2 million. Mr Gulliver, who has an option over a further 5 per cent of the expanded equity, will become non-executive chairman.

Mr Crispin Lowe, the current chairman and 33 per cent shareholder, will become deputy chairman and chief executive. Lazard Leisure Fund is the third shareholder.

Ancaster, based in Port Hamble, Southampton, is the country's leading yacht broker and yacht charter agent. It is presently redeveloping the Cowes Marina site, on the Isle of Wight, and intends to establish it as the pre-eminent yachting centre in Europe.

Mr Gulliver plans to use Ancaster as the base for a group of companies providing leisure activities to a more affluent leisure-oriented society, with the middle classes the main target.

A rapid expansion of the leisure group is planned, which could involve the issue of more shares, or a possible reversal into a quoted vehicle.

Mr Gulliver's other business interests include share stakes in Broad Street Associates, the public relations company; Jacksons Bourne End, the property company; and Waverley Cameron, the Scottish stationery company.

He is also still chairman of Argill Group, the super-markets company, until the next annual meeting in October.

NZ to end telecom monopoly

Wellington (Reuter) - New Zealand telecommunications will be deregulated on April 1 next year, Mr Richard Prebble, the minister for state-owned enterprises said.

He said there was intense interest in investment opportunities created by the ending of the monopoly held by Telecom Corporation of New Zealand.

Mr Prebble said other government departments were well placed to enter the market, such as Railways Corporation with fibre-optic cable laid alongside its tracks.

But they would be allowed to compete only on a fully-costed and commercial basis.

He said the government is keen to encourage competition in international communications.

PILKINGTON ANNUAL RESULTS.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN ANTONY R. PILKINGTON

PRE-TAX PROFITS OF £302m
ANOTHER RECORD FOR THE GROUP
EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 18p TO 26.2p
AN INCREASE OF 32% p.a.
COMPOUND OVER 5 YEARS
TOTAL DIVIDEND 8.4p - UP 15%

The pre-tax profit of £302 million, and earnings attributable to shareholders of £181 million, are both records for the Group.

Earnings per share have improved by 18p to 26.2p.

The second interim dividend has been increased by 0.89p to 6.05p per share, giving an annual dividend of 8.4p per share, an increase of 107p.

Shareholders will again be given the opportunity to receive a scrip dividend in lieu of a cash dividend.

Turnover increased to £2,333 million, an 11% improvement, whilst operating profits improved by 17% to £306 million, widening the Group's trading margins to 13.8%.

After more than doubling the pre-tax profits last year, it is particularly pleasing to report a further significant increase this year. Pre-tax profits have increased by 18% in 1987/88. For the last two years the compound rate of growth is over 50%.

This excellent performance is a confirmation of the continuing progress made by the Group during the year. The figures would have been even better but for exchange rate movements on the translation of overseas companies' results.

At constant exchange rates the pre-tax profit would have been £328 million, up 28%, and earnings per share 28.3p, or 16% up on the increased share capital.

The major acquisition of the year was the vision care businesses of Barnes-Hind and Coburn Optical Industries in September last year at a total cost of £368 million. The Group is now a major force in ophthalmic products worldwide.

In this extremely active year of expansion, the Group has improved its geographical spread and a good balance of profits is being earned across the major trading nations of the world.

Capital expenditure and the cost of acquisitions amounted to £641 million. The expenditure on tangible assets at £205 million was largely related to modernising the Groups core businesses in the USA and Germany.

The acquisition of the vision care businesses was partly financed by the issue of shares at a value of £266 million. The balance of the cost, £102 million, and the cost of the other acquisitions and investments, was funded from the Group's cash resources and borrowing facilities. Despite this expenditure the increase in net borrowings was restricted to £102 million - a net borrowings rise to 39% of share holders' funds. With the Group's rising profitability, interest cover has improved from 8.1 times to 9.1 times. Dividend cover remains satisfactory at 2.9 times.

FLAT AND SAFETY GLASS

The European operations of flat and safety glass have operated at high load during the year and profits have improved from £88 million to £141 million.

A study of European demand has been undertaken to establish whether there is a need for further floor capacity, taking into account the high level of activity in Europe and the known construction of competitors' floor lines. In order to maintain Pilkington's market position in Europe, a requirement for additional Pilkington floor capacity has been identified, with the United Kingdom being the favoured location for the first step.

The results of the North American operations have been mixed. Overall, there has been an improvement in the second half of the year, with dollar profits only falling by 9% for the full year.

The Group of companies comprising the rest of the world have again performed well.

GLASS AND MINERAL FIBRES

This market segment has exhibited a welcome stability during the year and both profits and margins remain satisfactory.

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS AND SPECIAL GLASS

The Sola Group of companies continued to trade well, including the Syntex business acquired in 1986.

The prospects of the enlarged businesses remain excellent and the management have considerable confidence in their ability to achieve significant growth in sales and profits.

ELECTRO-OPTICAL

The defence sector has suffered both from increasing competition in the United Kingdom market, and a weakening of the US dollar, which has impacted this year's trading performance. The forward order book remains strong.

AIRCRAFT AND SPECIAL PRODUCTS

A very successful year, with Swedlow Inc. of California contributing well to the enhanced profits.

TECHNOLOGY AND LICENSING INCOME

Earnings from float licensing and technical assistance amounted to £25 million.

PROSPECTS

With continuing economic growth, further improvement is expected in the profitability of the Group's businesses.

ANTONY R. PILKINGTON

	1988	1987
£m	£m	£m
Sales to outside customers	2,332.9	2,103.4
Operating profit	305.7	261.8
Investment Income and related companies	34.0	30.1
Interest paid less received	(37.4)	(35.9)
Group profit before taxation	302.3	256.0
Earnings per ordinary share	26.2p	24.4p
Dividends - per ordinary share	8.4p	7.33p
- gross equivalent	11.29p	10.13p
Dividend Cover (times)	2.9	3.3



PILKINGTON
The world's leading glass company.

Domestic demand propels Japan to 11.3% growth rate

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Japanese economy grew rapidly in the first quarter, fuelled by strong growth in domestic demand.

There was a 2.7 per cent first-quarter rise in gross national product, which converted to an annualized growth rate of 11.3 per cent.

The strength of growth in the first quarter, which comfortably exceeded the expectations of analysts, may also put pressure on the Bank of Japan to tighten monetary policy.

Growth in the 12 months to March was 4.9 per cent, well above the Japanese government's 3.7 per cent target.

The strong growth reflected both official measures including public works programmes, and buoyant consumer spending.

The figures were also seen as underlining the adjustment of the Japanese economy to the strength of the yen.

Although there is a general expectation that growth has

slowed in the current quarter, the overall performance this year is expected to be strong.

Gross national product is likely to be up by about 5 per cent, above the official 3.8 per cent forecast for fiscal 1988.

Growth in domestic demand entirely explained the strong first-quarter performance, with the external sector exerting a small negative influence.

Figures from the economic planning agency showed that domestic demand in total pushed up gross national product by 2.8 per cent in the first quarter, 2.2 per cent from the private sector and 0.6 per cent from the public sector.

Exports recovered after their fall in the final quarter of last year and pushed up GNP 0.6 per cent. But this was more than offset by the rise in imports, which dragged the GNP down by 0.7 per cent.

Consumer spending alone contributed more than half of the first-quarter gross national product rise.

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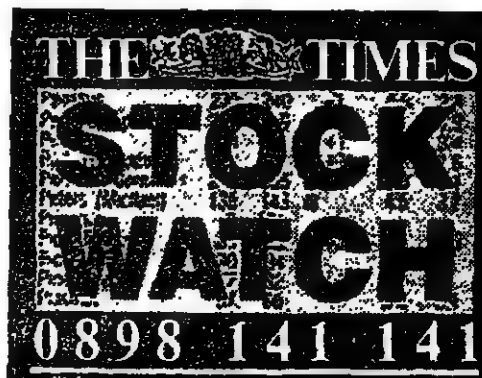
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Unigate profits slip 10% despite advancing sales

By Alexandra Jackson

Pretax profits for Unigate, the dairy food and transport group, slipped 10 per cent to £94 million in the year to end-March, even though sales rose from £2 billion to £2.2 billion.

Earnings per share were 27.6p, down from 30.6p but the dividend was increased by 10 per cent to 12.65p, following the declaration of a final dividend payment of 7.7p.

Mr John Clement, the chairman and chief executive, admitted the results were disappointing in a difficult year, but was optimistic about the group's prospects.

"We have very good managers in the business," he said "and should continue to make progress within our three distinct business areas."

He refused to comment on speculation that a management buyout was being considered as a defence against a possible hostile takeover. Nor, he said, had he seen any untoward activity on the Unigate share register.

Mr Clement added: "In this environment, it is as well to consider all possible defence strategies." He said all the talk was having an unsettling effect on the workforce.

Mr John Hughes, chairman of Hughes Foods of Hull, is believed to have reduced his personal shareholding in Unigate from 2 per cent to well under 1 per cent.

The fastest growing part of the group, the Wincanton transport business, had turned in an excellent year, with profits up 20 per cent to £19 million.

Mr Clement suggested it was possible that within five

years Unigate's non-foods activities could be as important profit earners as foods. At present, the split is 66-33 in favour of the foods businesses.

On the foods side, the financial year started badly with poor weather hitting demand for dairy products. The downturn in the poultry market is, however, having a more lasting and damaging effect on profits.

Mr Clement said there was no sign of a revival so far this year.

The 18 per cent downturn in operating profits from the British food businesses to £27.2 million encompassed a drop from £21.7 million to £20 million at St Ivel and from £11.5 million to £7.2 million at the poultry business.

Mr Clement said the group's £55 million complex at Scunthorpe, South Humberside, would begin operations in September, doubling the group's existing poultry capacity. But it will be several years before it reaches full capacity.

Mr Clement said: "This is a long-term investment and will do much to improve our position as a low cost producer." The dairies division held its own, helped by the acquisition of Job's.

Profits from the international division were reduced by £1.4 million of exchange losses. Property profits rose £1.7 million to £7.3 million.

The results had been broadly forecast by the market so the shares were barely affected, falling 2p to 325p.



Progress chaser: John Clement optimistic yesterday despite disappointing results (Photograph: Alan Weller)

VSEL rises 17% to £17m

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

VSEL Consortium, the submarine builder based at Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, has, in its second year since privatization, pushed up pretax profits by 17.3 per cent to £17.6 million.

The figures are slightly ahead of the highest City expectations. The dividend also moved up, with a final net payment of 7p, bringing the total for the year to 10p, 25 per cent up on last year.

Turnover rose 18.6 per cent to £429.6 million while earnings per share net reached 46.3p (39.8p).

But the results were overshadowed by a strike by Barrow workers — even though they still hold a large share stake — and the threat of widespread redundancies at its Birtchness yard next year.

These depend on whether a key order for Royal Navy frigates can be secured in the face of fierce competition from other British yards.

Dr Rodney Leach, chief executive, played down the possible effects of the Barrow strike, called over a holiday issue. When VSEL was privatized, about 80 per cent of the workers bought shares, accounting for about 27 per cent of the equity. Almost half of these have since been sold.

Dr Leach said: "There have been the first feelers coming to the company and I would expect to be meeting with union officials fairly soon. The dispute is capable of being solved very quickly, once we are all round the table." But he maintained that there would have to be a return to work before talks began.

He emphasized that the strike should have no effect on VSEL's prospects in its battle against the French to land an important submarine order from the Canadians.

This could be worth between £2 billion and £3 billion to British suppliers, and about £250 million to VSEL if two craft were built here.

The strike would need to go on "a very long time" to have any cost penalty effects on the long-term Trident submarine programme, added Dr Leach.

On the positive side, VSEL has won a £4 million Ministry of Defence contract to complete development of the AS90 self-propelled howitzer.

Lord Chalfont, the group chairman, said: "I believe the consortium's future is one of unusual potential as the high workload of the next few years generates steady growth."

COMMENT

A warming dividend despite a mild winter

British Gas's pugnacious chairman, Sir Denis Rooke, was in almost benevolent mood yesterday. The corporation's pretax profits of £1.25 billion may have disappointed those analysts who were looking for £1.3 billion. But the 23 per cent dividend hike was unreservedly generous.

But Sir Denis can afford to be bountiful. Cash flows are prodigious, amounting to £1.8 billion last year.

After allowing for payments for taxation, the acquisition of a 51 per cent stake in the Canadian Bow Valley group, capital investment and other essential items, surplus cash flow amounted to more than 20p a share, covering the dividend 2.5 times. The scope for continuing generosity remains enormous.

Sir Denis has given warning that, in this temperature-sensitive industry, there is a danger of the dividend going up and down with the weather. But this year's profits performance suggests a good deal more stability than that. Last year, the British winter was exceptionally mild, and British Gas's performance had to stand comparison with the previous, exceptionally cold winter. Yet profits still rose, in spite of significantly higher interest charges.

Of course, British Gas will use some of its cash flow on acquisitions — it is in the throes of making a comeback to

North Sea oil exploration by buying Acre Oil. Its original exploration company was privatized as Enterprise Oil.

But it can well afford to borrow. Its balance sheet is extremely strong, despite the £2.5 billion debenture with which it was "saddled" at the time of the flotation. And however it is viewed, net debt of less than £300 million adds up to gearing of well under 5 per cent, and falling.

If the dividend is increased by 15 per cent this year, the gross yield will be 6.7 per cent, significantly more than the 4.7 per cent gross obtainable from a building society ordinary share account. Those with more than £25,000 to invest can earn a gross yield of 8.7 per cent in the building society, but there will be no regular dividend increases, with the concomitant capital appreciation.

Of course, British Gas shares can go down, and general interest rates can go up. Other share investments have the potential for faster capital growth. But the budget changes mean that dividends and capital gains are taxed on a par, and dividends are much more certain. Lack of obvious sex appeal may be a drawback to many, but others are learning to cherish the charms of a growing, regular dividend stream. BG is now beginning to show its exceptional qualities as a long term lock-up.

Figures that signal gloom

Britain's holidaymakers have been taking the attractions of a weak dollar to heart, it seems. Partly because of an increase in the numbers travelling outside Europe, net earnings on invisible trade during the first quarter of the year are down from a quarterly average of £2.1 billion in the first half of last year to only £1.24 billion in the first quarter of this year. In addition, the estimated deficit on visible trade has been revised upwards, leaving the current account nearly £1 billion worse in the first quarter than previously thought.

How much attention we should pay to these figures on their own is uncertain. Estimates of Britain's balance of payments are frequently revised in both directions by hundreds of millions of pounds. Discrepancies in adding up the accounts of the different sectors of the economy are currently large. This may imply that the balance of payments figures are even less reliable than usual. Certainly, the incentives on Customs and Excise in recording trade flows are all on the side of recording imports, which may bear duty, rather than on exports which do not.

Nevertheless, the figures are scarcely reassuring, and the Chancellor conceded in the Commons that the current account deficit for the year is likely to

turn out above the £4 billion forecast in the Budget. If the first quarter figure is correct, then we could be looking at a deficit of £10 billion for the year — an amount of the same order, as a percentage of GDP, as the US deficit.

Even if the first-quarter figure exaggerates the underlying trend, it is disquieting when taken in conjunction with the increase in earnings growth. Growth in earnings broke new ground in April with an estimated underlying increase of 8.4 per cent, compared with 8.4 per cent in the previous four months. This is another step on the upward path from the 7.4 per cent level that persisted for some years into 1987 and it will further accelerate the growth in unit costs.

It is the combination of signals that is worrying. Growth in the money supply may not be inflationary if the financial assets are held as savings, rather than for spending. House prices could be temporarily distorted by Budget tax changes. Growth in earnings could be offset by productivity increases. The balance of payments figures are unreliable. There is a story to explain away all these statistics, but taken together they are surely telling us something. They will certainly do nothing to dissuade the Chancellor from taking the first opportunity to raise interest rates again.

£17.6m valuation on beer mug firm

By Cliff Feltham

John Tams Group, which started making beer mugs for local public houses in Stoke-on-Trent in 1874, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market with a price of £17.6 million.

Lloyds Merchant Bank is placing 3.7 million shares, or 16.8 per cent of the company, at a price of 80p.

Last year, John Tams — run by Mr Gerald Tams, the great-grandson of the founder — produced nearly 29 million mugs.

Nearly half are blank, supplied to decorators who apply their own patterns.

Others go to high street multiples and mail order companies.

Pretax profits have risen from £584,000 in 1984 to £2.1 million for the year just ended.

At the placing price, the price/earnings multiple is 10.8 times, on the basis of earnings per share of 7.4p for the year just ended.

The flotation will raise £1.4 million which will be used to expand the manufacturing capacity.

Mr Tams said: "We simply cannot produce enough mugs to supply the market. There is an insatiable demand at the moment."

About half the output is exported and the group has 17 agents covering 22 countries.

The company is not making a profit forecast for the current year, but says it has started well.

Dealing in the shares starts next Thursday. The broker to the issue is Albert E Sharp.

Scapa profits stay steady at £35.75m

By Alison Eadie

Scapa Group, the industrial materials manufacturer, made pretax profits in the year to the end of March of £35.75 million, a rise of 4 per cent on the previous year. Turnover rose 5 per cent to £242 million.

The weakening of the dollar knocked £2.5 million off profits. Scapa has close to 40 per cent of its turnover in North America. The comparative 1986-87 year also contained £700,000 of profits from businesses supplying capital equipment to the offshore industry, which were sold last year.

Roumda, the adhesives tapes group bought last summer, contributed just under £500,000 after interest costs. Scapa, which is one of the top

three suppliers of engineered fabrics and roll coverings to the paper industry, would like to become the world leader.

The group is also looking for acquisitions which fit in with its existing businesses in Britain and the US. Year-end gearing was 50 per cent, but with strong cash generation and operating profit covering interest eight times, the group believes it has the resources to make acquisitions without issuing shares.

Investment in new fixed assets was £19.8 million last year, and is expected to rise above £20 million this year. Earnings per share rose 18.5 per cent to 26.3p and the total dividend was raised by 12.8 per cent to 7.68p.

Britain gives Eureka projects a boost

By Colin Narborough

The Government has announced a 50 per cent increase in the British-led projects under the European research and development initiative, Eureka, and boosted funds for work on high definition television.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Trade and Industry Minister, speaking yesterday at a Eureka ministerial conference in Copenhagen, underlined that the Government, frequently accused of giving insufficient support to research, regarded Eureka as a priority for strengthening Europe's competitive position in world markets.

While British industry had often played "second fiddle" to its European partners, more and more British companies were now taking the initiative in Eureka projects, reflecting a growing recognition of the vital importance of industry-led collaboration and the Single European Market, he said.

Some 200 British firms and research institutes were linked to Eureka projects, and 74 agreed projects with a total value of £1.2 billion had full British participation.

The 17 new projects involv-

ing Britain cover areas from bio-technology to advanced manufacturing. Nine are British-led.

Mr Clarke said Labmap, a £40 million Anglo-French project to automate laboratory procedures in microbiology, involved Amersham International for the first time in Eureka. The Famos scheme, in automated flexible assembly, two of which were British-led, were another success story that would advance Europe's manufacturing capability.

The Department of Trade and Industry will provide £1.7 million towards participation

by Quantel Limited and Philips Research Laboratories into a major project to develop a high definition television system, bringing DTI support to British participants to £4.8 million.

The HDTV project, which involves 30 European companies, broadcasting and research institutes, aims to define a standard compatible with the transmission system being adopted in Europe for direct broadcasting by satellite.

The Copenhagen conference agreed to undertake 54 new projects.

Polly nests in warmer climes

Moving where the welcome is warmer, Polly Peck, the oranges to television empire run by Turkish-born Asil Nadir, is switching its allegiance from Britain to America. Nadir is, I can reveal, sending his number one lieutenant, Mark Ellis, to New York next month to head its operations there and to expand rapidly from electronics and textiles into sourcing and marketing fruit in both North and South America.

Ellis, aged 34, who was over there last week choosing a \$1 million-plus Manhattan apartment, says 20 per cent of sales come from the US at present and they envisage "at least a third of both sales and profits" coming from that region within the next three to five years.

Ellis, an ex-merchant banker and barrister, says: "The corporate plan is for three legs, in Europe, the Far East and the Americas, with the major area of growth in the Americas being in agriculture. In the other regions we have appointed local managers, but the potential in America is so great we thought we should have a main board director there." More than 20 per cent of the company's shares are in US hands. "Our ideas seem to have gone down a lot better in America, Europe and Japan than Britain," says Ellis. "Things are starting to change here but the re-rating of our shares stems from US buying." Nadir, never one to miss the action, is likely to be following close on Ellis's heels.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

In the Nick of time

The erstwhile personal assistant of Harris Queensway's group managing director Martin Watts — Mark Husson — has, I hear, abandoned ship just in time, after receiving an offer he could not refuse from Morgan Stanley. He started his new job on Wednesday, joining the retail research team led by number one sector

analyst Nick Bubb. "I sent him out on the WH Smith trip on his first day and he seemed to be adapting fast," a delighted Bubb tells me. Also joining Morgan Stanley soon is salesman Mark Humphrey from Scrimgeour — in three months' time — and Paul Wedge, a generalist salesman from Phillips & Drew.

BT letdown

With British Telecom's main switchboard number at its Newgate Street headquarters still out of order, I hear reports that it has been further embarrassed by another incident. The company has spent thousands of pounds developing a special hoist lorry to carry and install the aluminium, stain-

less steel and acrylic telephone boxes now sprouting everywhere. Unfortunately, BT did not think to make it powerful enough to lift the familiar but heavier cast-iron, red telephone boxes which the new structures replace. The first time it was put to use, the lorry's suspension broke. So in each instance a heavier crane truck has to precede the new model to lift the old box away, with two crews thus being employed. Isn't this just the kind of management fumble and myopia which privatization was supposed to sweep away?

Truffle test

Premier Consolidated's gourmet chairman Roland Shaw is especially pleased with the oil exploration acreage he was awarded last year. It is a prime block in the Périgord region of France, which, as luck would have it, has the best paid de foie gras and truffles, and three vineyards, all within 12 miles.

No Stone unturned

Maintaining a 25-year-old tradition this week — his box has become a permanent feature of Ascot — is former company doctor Jack Stone. Attending each Royal day, the 71-year-old businessman, who has turned around countless companies including Lloyds Banking in the 1960s and Tootal, describes himself these days as a "peripatetic consultant." But while he is still an active business consultant, most of his time is now devoted to charity. Master last year of the Worshipful Company of Glaziers, he is actively involved with the London Glass Repository, which is supported by the Glaziers. "It was started about five years ago and saves stained glass from churches being demolished and finds new homes for it all over the world." Another pet project is the St Mungo Trust, providing homes for the homeless, and Stone is now trying to persuade companies to part with beds, chairs and desks to furnish a new 100-roomed hostel. Silent Night, Storehouse or Parker Knoll — who can be first past the post?

The Amazon and Adonis of the City are at Phillips & Drew. After winning the James Capel Trophy for athletics at Battersea Park on Wednesday — after Capel had held it for five successive years — the brokers at P&D are celebrating a hat-trick. Their football team won the individual Stock Exchange Trophy last month, and their ladies won the James Capel Plate for cross-country in November.

Carol Leonard

Organic growth needs a great deal of care and just a spark of inspiration

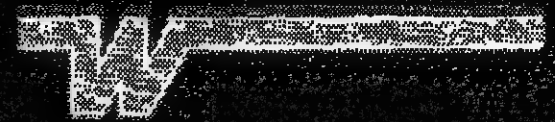
In every aspect of fleet management, distribution and motor retailing the Wincanton Group has shown the way. Not only as an inspired leader but also in performance.

Something to which our latest record figures bear ample testament. On an increased turnover of £380 million, end of year results show operating profits are up 20% to £19 million, while Group fleet has increased by 27% to 18,000 units. Throughout the Group, companies are experiencing growth with acquisition and new contracts. Enhanced corporate strength and increased profitability have been major achievements in recent years. But — equally important — is what a company does with its success. For Wincanton, it presents an opportunity for reinvestment in future growth.

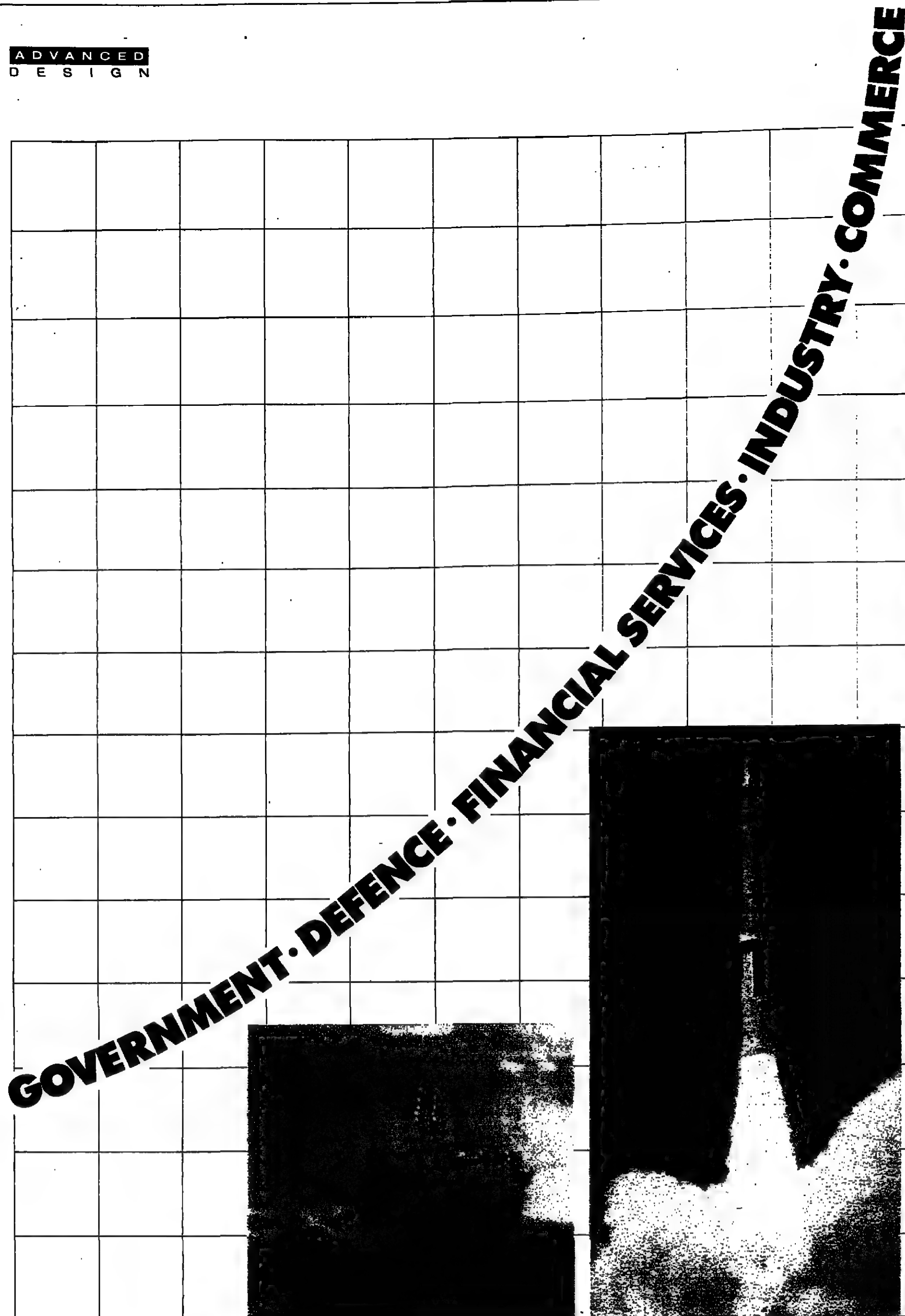
The Group intends following the same policy in the forthcoming year — which, we think you'll agree, shows more than just a spark of inspiration.

Wincanton Group Limited
Station Road, Wincanton,
Somerset BA9 9EQ. Tel: (0963) 33933

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APRICOT.

LEADING THE WAY IN THE MAJOR MARKETS.

Information technology is the world's fastest growing industry.

It is the environment in which Apricot has thrived for over 20 years.

And within this industry, Apricot's latest trading results speak for themselves.

Profits have more than doubled to £8.2 million on £85 million turnover — with an £11.5 million cash balance.

And the growth continues with the strategic acquisition of two market-leading DEC systems houses.

This increases our domination of the financial services sector — and adds advanced graphics solutions to our government, defence and industrial markets across Europe.

Within the financial services market, Apricot is the clear market leader in investment management software with 'Quasar'. The top six U.K. banks have committed to this system — with further expansion in the key financial sectors in America and the Far East.

This also broadened from DEC-based systems to encompass IBM mainframes, and Apricot's own high-performance VX1000 and VX9000 parallel processing hardware.

And, within this same market, Apricot has revolutionised the delivery of financial information services with 'Citydesk', using industry-standard micro-processor technology.

To complement these activities, the purchase of Adatco brings the acknowledged leader in systems for the insurance sector.

All of which takes Apricot another step nearer to providing total solutions for the financial services market.

Another area of great strength is Government and Defence, where Apricot is the leading supplier of desktop systems in the U.K.

Whilst the National Health and a large number of local Authorities specify our networks and multi-user systems for key applications.

And overseas, substantial government contracts have been won in Canada and Australia.

The acquisition of the advanced computer graphics

specialists, Sigmex International plc, will extend the penetration into Europe.

Already, existing major users include NATO's War Command Headquarters, the NATO airforces, and many significant industrial and scientific sites.

Underpinning these successes is the traditional role of Apricot as a major supplier of computing systems to the U.K. commercial marketplace.

In the past five years over 150,000 Apricot business systems have been installed.

And each day, Apricot installs more networks than any other company.

To back this all up is the country's largest dedicated field service support organisation.

Equally vital is Apricot's continuing investment in further growth. And this is supported by one of the largest research and development teams in the U.K.

Now Apricot is well on the way to providing a complete range of advanced computing solutions in its chosen markets — with bases in four European countries and over 1,200 employees.

And with these unique skills in systems, solutions and services the way ahead is clear.

Onward, and forever upwards.

apricot

ADVANCED COMPUTING SOLUTIONS

Apricot Computers plc, Apricot House, 111 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8LB Tel: 021-456 1234.

Rally fades

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (an) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOL) IMES PAGE 29.)

DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000
Claims required for 44 points

ACCUMULATOR £78,000
Claims better than 44 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

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720	199	224	102	0	106	25	174
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723	202	227	105	0	109	28	177
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778	257	282	160	0	164	83	232
779	258	283	161	0	165	84	233</

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65	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	12	23	64
66	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
67	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
68	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
69	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
70	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
71	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
72	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
73	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
74	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
75	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
76	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
77	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
78	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
79	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
80	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
81	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
82	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
83	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
84	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
85	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
86	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
87	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
88	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
89	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
90	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
91	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
92	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
93	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
94	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
95	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
96	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
97	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
98	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
99	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24
100	Headlin	Drum	95	185	+5	11	6.5	24

138	2001	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
139	2002	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
140	2003	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
141	2004	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
142	2005	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
143	2006	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
144	2007	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
145	2008	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
146	2009	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
147	2010	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
148	2011	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
149	2012	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
150	2013	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
151	2014	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
152	2015	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
153	2016	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
154	2017	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
155	2018	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
156	2019	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
157	2020	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
158	2021	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
159	2022	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
160	2023	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
161	2024	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
162	2025	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
163	2026	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
164	2027	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
165	2028	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
166	2029	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
167	2030	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
168	2031	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
169	2032	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
170	2033	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
171	2034	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
172	2035	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
173	2036	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
174	2037	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
175	2038	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
176	2039	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
177	2040	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
178	2041	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
179	2042	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
180	2043	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
181	2044	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
182	2045	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
183	2046	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
184	2047	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
185	2048	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
186	2049	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
187	2050	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
188	2051	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8
189	2052	150	137	+3	2.7	2.3	11.8

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* Ex dividend * Ex alt b Forecast dividend * Interim
 payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and
 yield exclude a special payment k Pre-merger figures m
 Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrip or
 share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

[illegible]

**...WRITTEN BY EXPERTS FOR ENTHUSIASTS!
OUT TODAY**

GOLF

Faldo punished by fast greens and rough at US Open

From Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent, Brookline, Massachusetts

Nick Faldo found fortune, and the punishing rough of The Country Club course, against him as he toiled in heatwave conditions to a one-over-par first round of 72 in the 88th US Open, which began here yesterday.

Faldo played quite beautifully for 11 holes, moving to two under par and remaining in touch with his playing partner, Scott Simpson, the defending champion, before he quite unexpectedly came to grief.

There appeared every likelihood of Faldo leading the way early in the day when there was little wind to trouble the players. He narrowly failed from 12 feet and 10 feet for birdies at the third and fourth respectively, before moving under par with an excellent six-iron approach to three feet at the fifth. At the next he followed another sound tee shot with a sandwich to three feet for another birdie.

It must have been slightly galling to see Simpson, who was not striking the ball as well as Faldo, hole from 35 feet for birdies at both the fifth and sixth holes. Nevertheless, Faldo seemed in such command of his game that it appeared likely that he would continue to progress.

His frustration mounted,

however, over the next five holes during which time he missed a clear chance from 10 feet and left three other putts of 16 feet all short of the hole. The fast greens were clearly presenting problems but Faldo lacked a positive approach on them.

Then at the 12th he struck his approach over the green. The ball finished in the tuft of rough which surrounds all the greens here and his recovery

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	452	4	11	430	4
2	185	3	12	453	4
3	125	3	13	453	4
4	338	4	14	433	4
5	439	4	15	427	4
6	415	4	16	434	4
7	201	3	17	185	3
8	212	3	18	281	4
9	210	3	19	138	3
10	210	3	20	138	3

Out 3,270 Yds In 3,740 Yds
Total yardage: 7,010 Yds

ran 20 feet past the hole. He missed that putt to drop his first shot of the day and he was back to level par at the next where he again took three to get down from the edge.

To his credit, Faldo holed from 12 feet for a birdie four at the next. He also got up and down at the 16th after going through the green with his tee shot. The 17th, however, proved to be a different proposition.

His drive leaked right into the rough, Faldo hit a seven-iron and the ball flew on him and bounced through the green. He faced a virtually impossible shot and he watched in dismay as his pitch ran fully 55 feet past the hole. Three putts later and Faldo had a six on his card.

Faldo deserved much better and he knew it. Simpson, too, paid the penalty of a wayward drive at the last where he dropped a shot and so finished with a round of 69. That was one more than the early leader who was Bob Gilder.

Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe, had threatened to challenge Gilder until he dropped shots at three successive holes from the 14th to finish in 73.

Severiano Ballesteros began by dropping a shot at the first hole. He regained it at the next where his tee shot finished only 18 inches from the cup. He holed from eight feet to save his par at the third and from the same distance for a birdie at the next. The Spaniard, out in 34, moved to two under par for the birdie at the 13th.

EARLY LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES: (US unless stated; 68 is Green; 69 is Simpson; 70 is Faldo; 71 is Green; 72 is N. Faldo; 73 is McNulty; 74 is Green; 75 is P. Faldo; 76 is G. Faldo; 77 is P. Faldo; 78 is G. Faldo; 79 is P. Faldo; 80 is G. Faldo; 81 is P. Faldo; 82 is G. Faldo; 83 is P. Faldo; 84 is G. Faldo; 85 is P. Faldo; 86 is G. Faldo; 87 is P. Faldo; 88 is G. Faldo; 89 is P. Faldo; 90 is G. Faldo; 91 is P. Faldo; 92 is G. Faldo; 93 is P. Faldo; 94 is G. Faldo; 95 is P. Faldo; 96 is G. Faldo; 97 is P. Faldo; 98 is G. Faldo; 99 is P. Faldo; 100 is G. Faldo; 101 is P. Faldo; 102 is G. Faldo; 103 is P. Faldo; 104 is G. Faldo; 105 is P. Faldo; 106 is G. Faldo; 107 is P. Faldo; 108 is G. Faldo; 109 is P. Faldo; 110 is G. Faldo; 111 is P. Faldo; 112 is G. Faldo; 113 is P. Faldo; 114 is G. Faldo; 115 is P. Faldo; 116 is G. Faldo; 117 is P. Faldo; 118 is G. Faldo; 119 is P. Faldo; 120 is G. Faldo; 121 is P. Faldo; 122 is G. Faldo; 123 is P. Faldo; 124 is G. Faldo; 125 is P. 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FA's ban move dismays Taylor

By Louise Taylor
and Stuart Jones

Leading figures in English football reacted with a mixture of dismay and resignation to the Government's threat to recommend a ban on England's participation in international competition and the Football Association's announcement that it would not be seeking readmission to European club tournaments next season.

"I am totally depressed. It is a victory for the hooligan," Gordon Taylor, the secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association, said. "If in the last three years we have taken two steps forward, in the last two weeks we have taken three backwards. We have become the whipping boys of Europe. Do we stay out for ever?"

"We are running away from the problem. Without any doubt there was government pressure behind the FA's decision. The Prime Minister is naive in thinking that if you close football down one of the major problems will go away."

The FA's decision prompted an almost certain move by UEFA next week to retain the ban on English clubs. A statement by the Football League Management Committee urged the Government to "get tough" by confiscating troublemakers' passports and introducing long custodial sentences for offenders. "These thugs revel in degrading the good name of football and our country. They must be stopped now and made to pay for their anti-social activities," it read.

Bobby Robson, the England manager, said: "I'm not saying that it is the wrong decision, but it does surprise me. The only players who are currently gaining any experience abroad are the 16 or 17 that are included in the national squad. If our top five clubs were competing in the three competitions, that figure would be about 70. Clearly, it is going to affect our game."

"During my time at Ipswich Town, I could see that players were brighter, more alert and had learned how to cope with different styles after playing against foreigners. We have been missing that education. It didn't stop us qualifying for the European championship but we did very well to get here."

Bryan Robson conceded that his European club career is probably over. "By the time we are readmitted, I will have finished playing," the England captain said. "This morning everybody at Manchester United will be particularly disappointed because that has been our whole aim ever since the New Year."

"Once we could see that Liverpool were going to be the champions, we wanted to finish second and get back into Europe. We were looking forward to that challenge."

Countdown to the ultimate deterrent

COMMENTARY



David
Miller
Chief Sports
Correspondent

Düsseldorf
The reluctance of the Football Association to acknowledge fully that its game is the regular catalyst of a national disgrace has driven the Government seemingly to the brink of dictatorship.

The implied threat, contained in the last of a five-point plan for new measures aimed at controlling football hooliganism, to terminate the international participation of the England team is the ultimate penalty of deterrence. After a thousand years of liberty of the individual, the threat might seem unconstitutional but football cannot continue to be the provoker of riots.

As someone who upheld at the time the decision of the British Olympic Association to reject, in the name of independence, the Prime Minister's request not to attend the Moscow Olympic Games, I am appalled at the prospect of a governmental prohibition on England playing in the World Cup and

other international events. The football authorities have themselves done nothing illegal, as the FA persistently has maintained.

Yet someone has to call a halt to the repetitive random brutality we have seen in West Germany this past week. That is why two days ago I suggested the voluntary withdrawal of the England team by the FA from the European championship here in order to pre-empt precisely that step which the Government is now considering in its announcement yesterday.

The position for England within FIFA is equally critical. Immediately at stake is their continuing participation in the World Cup qualifying competition beginning this autumn and in the finals in Italy in 1990 should they qualify. There was an ominous caution in the words yesterday of Sepp Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA. He said that any decision would be dependent on the report of UEFA at a scheduled meeting on June 27 in Zurich and upon "government action in England".

A voluntary withdrawal by the FA would have given time for the first four proposals by the Home Secretary to be implemented: all of which must be welcomed and are indeed long overdue.

The football authorities have consistently called upon the Government to restrict the travel of convicted offenders. All that is missing still is a proposal for mandatory prison sentences for

violence at football matches, especially when in possession of a weapon; even for attempting to gain entry in possession of a weapon.

Any further limitation upon "away" spectators, as at Luton, has to be advantageous. Football League violence has escalated over the past 20 years with the huge increase in travelling spectators. Home spectators are equally violent, of course — the same people separated only by seven days — but remove the away spectators and you remove the friction: in the same way that the absence of England from the 1984 European championship meant, not coincidentally, a peaceful event compared with their presence in 1980 and 1988.

Further curbs on licensing at grounds are essential; the difficulty here is that the violent mob mainly buys its drinks away from the ground while those drinking inside the stadium are predominantly well behaved and generate essential

additional income for the club. Whatever the protestations of innocence by the FA — the claim that the sickness belongs to society and not to the FA — it is undeniable that football is the flashpoint: a repetitive platform that attracts the mob. It is intolerable that society should be footing a bill, as my colleague John Goodbody revealed this week, of more than £30 million a season for the policing of League matches in England and Scotland.

The situation is the more grotesque when some players are earning £150,000 a year for kicking a football and even more, of course, overseas. The perceived status of football has grown absurdly out of proportion, thanks mainly to the growth in television exposure.

Government action, though belated, may prove to have arrived in time to save professional footballers their livelihood and genuine spectators a game that at its best is still perhaps the most entertaining of all.

Dilley clouds the hopes of Richards with inspired spell

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England, with nine first-innings wickets standing, are 189 runs behind West Indies

When you take over as England cricket captain at a time of rumour, recrimination and failure, you do not reduce West Indies to 54 for five on your first morning in charge. It happens only in dreams and dog-eared comics. Yesterday, however, it happened to John Emburey, and a euphoric capacity crowd at Lord's rejoiced for him as the grim pall was lifted from our game.

It was a morning of dramatic English control, led by a rampaging Graham Dilley. The afternoon belonged to a West Indian recovery, but the evening was England's again. West Indies were dismissed for 209 and England were 20 for one when day light broke in, their joy confined only by the overly angry response of Chris Broad to his leg-before dismissal, stalking off with a flurry of dissenting words. Considering his recent record in this regard, it was a sad loss of control.

There was nothing culpable about Richards' decision to bat first. At the time, Lord's was bathed in warm sunshine, with the promise of more to come. Although he apparently agonized, it was the obvious choice. The cloud and haze which then rapidly closed in, settling over the ground for the rest of the day, must have seemed a cruel conspiracy. It allowed the ball to swing extravagantly, and Dilley took full advantage.

Like many of his predecessors in the fast bowling job, Dilley is a man of transparent moods. There are days when he seems ploddingly pedestrian. Then there are other

days, like yesterday, when the stakes are high, conditions are right, and he is a man inspired.

The crowd, no doubt despondent after the nation's various sporting disasters, took him to their heart and cheered thunderously at the end of each over. It was euphoric applause, yet not misplaced: this was high-class fast bowling.

Dilley's first wicket came from a clever change of angle. Haynes, twice beaten by out-swing as he committed himself around off-stump, played uncertainly back to the next ball. It was a different line, slanted in at him, and as the ball squirted off bat and pad, Moxon dived forward from short leg to gather the catch.

Greenidge has a love of Lord's and the dismissive

style of two early over drives was ominous. In the fifteenth over, however, he fell to Dilley's out-swing. Downton plunging in front of first slip to take the edge.

It was then a case of lemmings queuing for dismissal. In swift succession, Richardson, Hooper and Richards all fell for the same trick. Richardson, still unable to come to terms with the moving ball, was a predictable casualty, but the other two were more damaging for a team batting without conviction. Richards' involuntary jab was particularly undistinguished; he departed stoney-faced and solemn.

The day was now about to enter Phase Two, but not before Dilley, racing in to six men in the slip cordon, had all but made it five wickets before lunch as Logie nervously

nicked him just wide of first slip. It was to prove a significant escape.

For two hours between lunch and tea, Logie and Dujon knew what it is like to go through the card at the races.

The edges flew to the boundary instead of the fielders and the chances, given by Logie on 54 and Dujon on 42, were missed by Downton and Gooch respectively.

The stand had produced 130, transforming the day, when Emburey struck with the last ball of the session. Dujon, half forward, was bowled by an inside edge and pad. It was a luckless way to go but it opened the floodgates. In an hour after tea, the last four wickets went down for 25 runs, three of them to Small.

Logie's three-hour stay ended with an unworthy shot, slashing a long-hop to point. After that, the tail subsided. Dilley coming back to remove Marshall and complete five wickets for the sixth time in his last 14 Tests. Lamb comically dropped a skier from Walsh at mid-wicket, the fourth miss of the day. It hardly mattered: two balls later, the innings was over.

England were left with a maximum of 20 overs to negotiate. It promised to be tough going. In his fifth over, Marshall won a confident leg-before shot as Broad played back. If there was a doubt about the verdict, it concerned whether the ball pitched fractionally outside leg-stump, but this did not fully excuse the latest example of Broad's brittle temper. Moxon was fortunate to survive another leg-before appeal as he padded up to the last ball of the over.

SCOREBOARD FROM LORD'S

West Indies won toss

WEST INDIES

First Innings

	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Total
C G Greenidge c Downton b Dilley	22	1	5	27
D L Haynes c Moxon b Dilley	12	2	5	27
R B Richardson c Emburey b Dilley	5	1	5	20
V A Richards c Downton b Dilley	6	1	5	20
C L Hooper c Downton b Small	3	1	5	9
A L Logie c Emburey b Small	33	1	5	138
P J L Dujon b Emburey	53	1	5	148
M D Marshall c Gooch b Dilley	11	1	5	33
C E L Ambrose c Gooch b Small	9	1	5	19
C A Walsh not out	0	0	5	27
B F Patterson b Small	0	1	5	20
Extras (lb 5, nb 1)	7			
Total (87.5 overs)	209			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-40, 3-47, 4-50, 5-64, 6-184, 7-199, 8-199, 9-199.
BOWLING: Dilley 23-6-55-5 (nb 1); Jarvis 13-2-47-0; Small 18.5-6-64-4 (nb 1); Pringle 7-3-20-0 (nb 1); Emburey 6-2-17-1.

ENGLAND

First Innings

	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Total
G A Gooch not out	17	0	3	20
B C Broad lbw b Marshall	0	1	3	3
M D Moxon not out	0	0	3	3
Extras	0		3	3
Total (one wk, 6.5 overs)	20			

D L Gower, A J Lamb, D R Pringle, P R Downton, J E Emburey, G C Small, G R Dilley and P W Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1-13.

BOWLING: Marshall 3.5-0-11-1; Patterson 3-1-9-0.

Umpires: K E Palmer and D R Shepherd.

Asmussen suspended in Royal Ascot drama

On the most dramatic day at Royal Ascot for many years, the French-trained Royal Gait was controversially disqualified after winning the Gold Cup by five lengths in record time.

Cash Asmussen, his rider, was suspended for seven days by the Ascot stewards who found that he had caused the incident in which long-time leader El Conquistador unseated Tony Clark two furlongs from home. Clark was unhurt.

Victory was awarded to Sadeem, a stable companion of El Conquistador, ridden by Greville Starkey.

Royal Gait's trainer, John Fellows, was convinced that Starkey had caused the in-

cident and intends to lodge an appeal.

Fellows said: "I feel absolutely sick. The whole thing was caused by Greville Starkey and he has ended up on the winner. My jockey had nowhere to go and my horse was innocent."

Later, Starkey had the King George V Handicap at his mercy when He De Chypre unseated the veteran jockey inside the final furlong. Starkey was unhurt.

Asmussen gained some compensation for the disqualification of Royal Gait when partnering Miss Boniface to victory in the Ribblesdale Stakes.

Racing, pages 36-37

Possible delay for ICC vote on apartheid

A fresh crisis in world cricket looks like being averted by legal complexities. Lawyers are still undecided about the legality of a vote on a contentious West Indies proposal concerning links with South Africa, scheduled for the International Cricket Conference meeting on July 6.

The proposal would outlaw from Test cricket any player who in future had connections with South Africa.

But at the moment, it is not clear whether the ICC founder members, England and Australia, could use their power of veto. The delicacy of the matter means that the issue could be put back at least a year.

Emburey's early loss is his greatest gain

By Andrew Longmore

The best thing about John Emburey's first day as England captain was the toss. He lost it. Viv Richards decided to bat, and it will be no consolation that the new England captain would have made the same mistake.

"I'm pleased I lost it," Emburey said. "Viv obviously wasn't sure what to do. The ball didn't seem to swing until the warmish wore off and then Dilley really started to move it."

Dilley, Emburey said, bowled as well and as consistently as he had ever seen him, though he was not sure about the field placing his fast bowler wanted.

At one time, Dilley moved his fine leg into the slip cordon, leaving only one on the leg side, an experiment he had tried earlier in the week at Worcestershire. "It was a bit adventurous for me," Emburey said. "But he bowled such a good line. It was high quality."

The only thing that could have marred Emburey's day was the dismissal of Broad, who was seen to be unhappy as he walked out.

Dilley himself had a good explanation for why England had done so well: "It must be getting all those extra hours of sleep."

Chappell bows out

Greg Chappell, the former Australian cricket captain, is severing his links with the game, according to a newspaper report in Sydney today. Chappell, who retired as a player in 1984, has been a Test selector and a member of the Australian Cricket Board and Queensland Cricket Association executive committee.

Chappell was reported to be unhappy with the administration of Queensland cricket, believing he had been beaten into submission by an archaic system.

Island record

Matthew Robinson, aged 22, from Leicestershire, has set a record of 7hr 02min 30sec for circumnavigating the Isle of Wight — a distance of 60 miles — on a sailboat.

Still hoping

The family of Brian Baront, the South African boxer, yesterday refused to allow doctors to switch off a life support system even though he has been declared brain-dead after being knocked out.

On their way

Noel Loban, a bronze medal winner in 1984, heads the eight-man British wrestling squad for the Olympic Games.

TEAM: 82kg: P Morris (Barnet), 57kg: D Ogden (Leigh), 62kg: R Foster (Salford), 68kg: S Cooper (London), 74kg: P Walker (Manchester), 82kg: To be decided, 89kg: G English (Scotland), 100kg: N Loban (London).

Ticket rush

Nearly one million people have applied for the 20,000 tickets allocated to Koreans for the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games.

END COLUMN

Famous defeat returns to mind

From David Miller

Düsseldorf
Fifty-two years ago this August, Germany suffered one of the most notable defeats in world football. Confident of winning the gold medal as the hosts in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, they were defeated 2-0 by the outsiders, Norway, in the first round and were spectacularly eliminated.

Hans Jacob, their goalkeeper that day, who celebrated his eightieth birthday yesterday, will be in the Olympic stadium in Munich tonight, hoping that West Germany's ambition in the European championship is not similarly dented by Spain.

"We didn't think anything of Norway beforehand," Jacob admits. "We hoped to win the gold medal. But there were 100,000 people in the Olympic stadium in Berlin, and we had nerves because Hitler was there watching the national team for the first time. We had had special preparation for the tournament on his instructions. That defeat was the worst moment of my career, though I don't think it was particularly my fault. The whole team played badly. It was both the first and last time that Hitler saw us play."

An athlete able to protect himself
Jacob is a tall, still-erect man, well over six foot, who continues to help his daughter manage the family travel agency in Regensburg, an hour or so drive north of Munich. He gained the first of 38 caps in 1930, also against Norway, and is one of the oldest living World Cup players, having been in the team which beat Austria 3-1 for third place in Italy in 1934, after losing to Czechoslovakia 3-1 in the semi-final. He did not play in the 1938 World Cup because of the death of one of his young daughters a short while before.

In 1934, Jacob was the Bavarian hurdles and high-jump champion, and still evident today, an athlete of a sturdy and robust nature, able to look after himself. Those were the days when goalkeepers were ferociously challenged by shoulder-charging forwards.

He recalls Westwood, of Bolton, the England inside left, regularly hammering into him at Tottenham in 1935 when England won 3-0. "The referee, Olsson, from Sweden, did nothing to stop him," Jacob says with a grin, "but I could protect myself." He raises a large right foot. Sprake, of Leeds, it seems, taught us nothing new.

Matthews gave a fantastic display

Matthews played in both matches, being on the right wing when England thrashed Germany 6-3 in Berlin in 1938 shortly before the World Cup. "He was fantastic; it was impossible to do anything against him," Jacob recalls. England's scorers were, for the record, all five forwards: Matthews (Stoke City), Robinson (Sheffield Wednesday), Z. Broome (Aston Villa), Genden (West Ham United) and Bastin (Arsenal).

Jacob's life has spanned the significant period of Germany's international football. In 1937 he shared a room in Hamburg with a young inside left shaking with nerves before his first appearance, against Sweden: Helmut Schoen. Germany won 5-0.

He was in the team when Sepp Herberger first took charge, before the World Cup in 1938. "He had the most influence of any manager on the whole of German football," Jacob says. "He and his successors, Schoen and Durrall, were all similar. Durrall did not survive, solely because of the negative attitude of the German Press. He is still one of the best coaches there is, now working in Turkey."

Jacob is reserving his judgement on Franz Beckenbauer. He thinks the former German captain was lucky to take his team to the final in the World Cup two years ago, and that he tends to make too many team changes for comfort.

Jacob feels, like many of the older generation, that the glory of the game has gone. "We can't do anything about it, it's another kind of youth these days, looking always for money," he says. "This preoccupation disrupts their attitude to the game and their preparation. The problems in the game today are more a matter of the personality of the people than the tactics."

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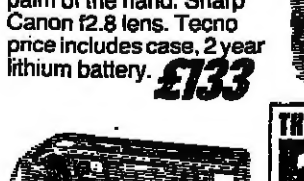
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